THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

Vol. LV.—No. 20—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA ... DAY, APRIL 18th, 1919.

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted. Studio:—Dundas Street. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts,

Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

The Latest Fashions in

SPRING MILLINERY

New models are arriving daily among which are the Mary Pickford sailor, the wide flat sailors, the drooping floppy variety, the poke and the small fitting tailored type. prices moderate.

BLOUSES—reduced in price to clear some broken lines.

Corsets and Brassieries a Speciality.

Leading Millinery House

The Coal Question!

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Head Office, Montreal

Capital Paid Up.... $14,000,000
Reserve Funds.... 15,000,000

Sir Herbert Holt, President
E. L. Pease, Vice-Pres., and Man. Dir.
C. E. Neill, General Manager.
Stuart Strathy, Supervisor of Ontario Branches.

Money transferred by telegraph or mail. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.

Napanee Branch—
R. G. H. Travers, Mgr.

Bath Branch—
G. W. Cuppage, Mgr.

Odessa Branch—
H. Ryckman, Mgr.

Enterprise Branch—
F. J. Hunter, Mgr.

Some Snaps at Less than Cost

12 Galvanized Steel Farm Gates 4ft. by 12 and 13 ft. long.

50 Bags—600 ft. Best Binder Twine.

100 Bags Oil Cake Meal.

Am always ready to buy your hay and grain, and to supply you with all kinds of feed. Cars loaded or unloaded at any and all stations where full car loads can be obtained or sold. First-class store house here. Highest prices paid according to market changes.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

THE WAR MEMORIAL

Mr. Editor:—

As the provisional memorial committee have seen fit to delegate a sub-committee, of which I am a member, the task of conducting a publicity campaign, I know of no better method than, with your kind permission, to publish a letter inviting comments and criticisms upon my views as well as independent suggestions in the hope that by this means the committee will have the benefit of a great diversity of opinions.

In the first place I think everyone will concede that Lennox & Addington must erect a county memorial to our boys who have made the supreme sacrifice. They gave their all for us and we cannot afford to be niggardly in erecting a lasting monument to their memory. I think also that all will concede that whatever form that monument takes it must be permanent in form and artistic in design. If we can erect something useful, well and good; but we must never lose sight of the fact that it is a monument to our honored dead.

There is the danger of being carried away with the utilitarian idea and endeavoring to serve too many useful ends, and not enough in themselves. It is far better to have an artistic monument serving no other purpose whatever than to remind us and all future generations of that glorious spirit of patriotism and unselfishness of our soldiers rather than to build only to serve our own selfish ends.

I see no reason why the two ideas, the memorial and the utilitarian, cannot be combined in one structure to be known as the Lennox & Addington Memorial Hall. Why a hall? Because it lends itself to the memorial idea and is generally recognized as suitable for a memorial and I know of nothing our county needs worse. For over sixty years Napanee has provided, free of charge, the only hall in the county available for public meetings, conventions, etc. The county council has no chambers in keeping with the importance of that body. The school inspector, the County Clerk, the road inspector, and the police magistrate have no suitable accommodation; in fact the only one of these having quarters provided by the County is the School Inspector and there is no reason why his office should be in the court house. The real work of the county council is done in committee and there are no committee rooms at their disposal. The present County Council chamber ought to be converted into a Division Court room and the school inspector's office given over to the local master or converted into a jury or witness room.

As the town of Napanee would necessarily enjoy the privileges of the hall proper to a greater extent than any other municipalities, I would suggest that the town donate the site and that the site be the market square or the east half of it, if that would be sufficient. The present town hall should be torn down and the new hall erected on the site. The present story could contain a handsome council chamber for the County Council. I see no reason why it should be not only used also by the Town Council and the School Board or if it be more desirable the local bodies be provided with with a separate chamber which might be fitted to also serve as a committee room for the County Council. There should also be offices for all the county officials, including the clerk of the Peace, High constable and Police Magistrate and some provision for a police court room, which might also be used by the Cheese Board, Coroner, etc. In fact it might be possible to combine some of the county offices to advantage. The upper story should be the hall proper, with seating accommodation for 500 and all the appointments necessories to render it suitable for lectures, conventions, concerts, etc. Handsome stained glass windows might be used to commemorate the battles in which the Canadians participated, or this end could be attained through mural decorations. It is also right that this building should have a handsome front with a spacious vestibule in which should be placed memorial tablets of marble or bronze containing the names of our honored dead and less conspicuous tablets containing the names of the men who went overseas or saw active service.

It is to be expected that different organizations, naturally of a local character, will think this a grand opportunity to secure accommodation to further their needs. Worthy as these may be and there are many of them, they have no right to press their claim for recognition! If the county is to take this matter in hand the county offices must have first place. The fact that the building is to be erected in Napanee and a town council chamber provided, should be sufficient compensation for the town for donating the site and consenting to the demolition of the present town hall.

In deciding upon the form of a memorial the committee should guard against taking any step that is going to entail a heavy annual expenditure in upkeep. In the plan I have outlined there will be a minimum of expense. All of the offices are county offices. One caretaker could easily look after the entire building and perform other duties as well. The town might quite properly be assessed a certain sum to cover the heating and lighting of the council chamber used by it. The hall proper would pay its own way by charging a fee for all meetings not of a strictly public character or for which an admission fee is charged.

If the scheme above outlined is too ambitious and I do not think it is, I might enter quite enthusiastically into the idea of an Historical hall containing a museum and a bureau of archives but I will not go farther into details until I see the necessity for it.

I may say in conclusion that I am not wedded to any particular form of memorial but as I view the question at present I would like to see a first class memorial hall. Whatever may be decided upon let it be worthy of the brave lads now sleeping in Flanders Fields. Nothing within the limit of our means can be too good for them.

"With generous hands they paid the price
Unconscious of the cost;
But we must gage the sacrifice
By all that they have lost."

Yours etc.,

W. S. HERRINGTON.

CENTREVILLE

If the present favorable weather continues farmers will be seeding in a few days.

The maple sugar season has come to an end and was rather below the average.

Our cheese factory will resume operations next week.

The remains of those placed in the vaults here during the winter months have all been interred.

Peter F. Kellar, of Deloraine, Manitoba, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Some sections of the roads through here have been in a deplorable condition.

Robt. McGill is preparing to rebuild his residence which was destroyed by fire some time ago.

Robert Moon is pressing hay near Wesley.

Alfred Milligan has purchased a new car.

Frank Finnigan spent Sunday at Loinster.

Vincent Cavanaugh returned to the west on Monday last.

DENBIGH

Edward Petzold, Sr., who has been confined to his bed for several days, is improving.

Albert Stein, of Brockville, arrived on a short visit to his old home on March 29th. His father, Paul Stein, who has been in very poor health all winter, was taken seriously ill on March 30th and very little hope was entertained for his recovery. His daughter, Mrs. G. M. Merkel and Bertha Stein, of Ottawa, arrived home on Friday, April 4th, and Martha Stein, of Regina, Sask., on the 6th instant. We are glad to state that he has taken a turn for the better, though it will be some time before he will be able to attend to his clerkship duties as formerly.

Mrs. G. M. Merkel and Miss Edith Warlich left for Ottawa on Tuesday morning, the latter expecting to remain about a week.

Albert Stein left for his home in Brockville on Monday morning accompanied by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Frank Chatson, Sr., and his sister-in-law, Miss Christina Chatson, who expect to make a lengthy visit with him in Brockville.

Victor Wienicke and Lorne Ready of the 228th Battalion, who have been overseas with the Canadian forces since February, 1917, have returned home.

Orphie Wilson, who has been laid up several days with the influenza, is progressing favorably.

PLEASANT VALLEY

The Pleasant Valley Telephone Co. installed a new 'phone at Mr. E. Lasher's on Monday. His ring is Line 142 R12. Mr. Charles Rombough and Mr. A. Bowen were changed to the 24 line.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupree at Mr. Geo. Dupree's, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vanalstine and family visited Sunday at Mr. Chas. Vanalstine's.

Mr. and Mrs. Will. Vandebogart at Mr. Frank Vandebogart's one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dupree called Monday afternoon at Mr. E. Lasher's.

Mr. I. L. Sills is home from Quebec and is awaiting the opening of Queen's University.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith visited Sunday at Mr. Fred Pringle's.

Mrs. Percy Vanalstine spent Sunday of last week with Mr. Hagold Dupree.

Rev. and Mrs. Rogers took tea Wednesday at Mr. Garfield Sills'.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean and Maybus took dinner Sunday at Mr. Turnbull's, Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison Martin, of Yarker, visited over Sunday at Mr. Merle Sills.

Mr. Eslie Smith is our new milk drawer. He started his route on Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Sills, and Keith took dinner Sunday at Mr. Milford Dupree's.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and Maybus, visited Wednesday at Mr. Z. A. Grooms', Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Garfield Sills took dinner on Wednesday at Mr. Garfield Sills'.

NEWBURGH

The Lenten services in St. John's church had to be cancelled on account of the illness of Rev. Mr. Spencer.

Mrs. Joseph Cook, an aged and respected resident of this place, passed away at her home on Tuesday evening. She was eighty-one years of age. Her funeral was held on Thursday afternoon at St. Luke's church, Camden East.

Pte. Roy Samson and Bomb. Fred Miles arrived home after serving their King and country for three years.

Max Miles has recovered from an attack of pleurisy and bronchitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall of Toronto, spent the week-end with her sister, Miss Hearn, of the High School staff.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tompkins have moved to the village.

Daylight saving time will be observed in Napanee commencing Sunday night, April 20th, at midnight.

WILTON

On Wednesday evening the Wilton Dramatic Club presented their new play, "Farm Folks" to a crowded house. For two and a half hours the large audience was well entertained and was more than pleased. The critics agree the question of acting was exceptionally well taken. The vocal numbers given by Sinn Storms and Miss Marjory Storms were thoroughly enjoyed, and the many splendid selections furnished by the "On-We-Glide" orchestra, of Napanee between acts were well received.

The cheese factory opened for the season on Monday of last week with Elridge Babcock as manager and Harold Babcock as assistant.

Mrs. Robt. Miller and Miss Frankie Lake left on Tuesday for Chatham to spend some few weeks with the former's daughter, Mrs. Oliver Asselstine.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Storms are visiting friends at Elgin and Crosby.

Mrs. W. L. Storms is with her mother, Mrs. Thompson, Inverary, who is ill, having had a stroke of paralysis.

Otter Storms, recently returned from overseas, called on his friends in Wilton last week.

Mrs. Ashton Asey and Miss Rae Amey, Odessa, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. L. H. Perry.

Clarence and Miss Geneva Spafford, Switzerville, were guests at the home of Jacob Lewis on Wednesday of last week.

Those on the sick list are F. Scott, Mrs. Thompson's daughter; George Emberly, with pneumonia; several are suffering with heavy colds.

Robert Miller spent Saturday with Alfred Miller, Sandhurst.

Freemont Mills is building a new garage on the lot next to C. E. Hartman's store.

REMEMBER

C. M. B. A. At Home, Monday evening April 21. Orchestra. Dancing. Refreshments.

NORTHBROOK

Northbrook is on the scene again.

Mr. Anson Fletcher, President of the Ore Chimney Mining Co., has returned to his home in Hamilton for a couple of weeks and Mr. John Fletcher is back now.

Mr. Durwood Thompson has gone to Sudbury to work.

Mrs. John Smith is occupying the home lately vacated by Mrs. Potter, though it will be some time before he will be able to attend to his clerkship duties as formerly.

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NAPANEE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held in the council chamber on Monday evening, Chairman Mr. Alpine Woods, presiding.

Members present, Messrs R. G. H. Travers, J. L. Boyes, J. W. Robinson, S. R. Miller, P. Gleeson, C. A. Wiseman, Herbert Daly, J. M. Thompson, E. J. Pollard, Jas. Craig.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

The following accounts were ordered paid; Wallace's Limited, $1.70; J. G. Fennell, $15.75; W. F. Hall, postage, $8.00; The Robinson Co. $2.00; E. J. Pollard $23.25.

On motion the Property Committee was instructed to ascertain the cost of a slate blackboard to replace one of the boards in the west ward school which is in bad condition.

On motion the Finance Committee were instructed to place a sufficient sum in the estimates to cover the cost of cement walks to replace the walks at the west ward school which are in a very dangerous condition will have to be replaced this year

Principal McLean applied for some books for use by the science department at the College Institute. On motion the books were ordered procured.

Principal Dymond applied for a metronome for use in West Ward school, and asked the board to appoint an associate examiner for the entrance examinations.

On motion the metronome was ordered purchased.

On motion Miss Mitchell, Newburgh, was appointed associate examiner provided the Newburgh Board will appoint, Mr. Trenouth as an examiner.

On motion the Property committee were instructed to remove a pine tree, which is in a dangerous condition, from the grounds of the Centre Street school.

The principal's report of the attendance at the public schools was presented, showing an average attendance of 788 pupils and percentage of attendance of 87.2.

Board adjourned.

Any record will play on the Aeolian-Vocalian Phonograph.

M. PIZZARIELLO,

Market Square.

ODESSA

Chas. McConnell, one of the volunteers of 1914, returned home last week.

Mrs. Isaac Fraser returned last week from visiting her daughter, Mrs. Allen, Newburgh.

Miss Lena Burley, of Belleville, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. H. Burley.

Mrs. Allen, Newburgh, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fraser.

Harry Coopland, of Toronto, spent last Tuesday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Emmons.

Mrs. McCabe Fredericksburgh, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. James Bailey.

Grant Fraser was called home last Tuesday to see his mother, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. H. Sproule entertained at a birthday party last Saturday afternoon in honor of her little daughter, Jean. About fifteen of her little friends were present.

The many friends of Miss Hessie Clark were sorry to hear that that she had passed away recently in Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Clark left here about twelve years ago for Southern California and spent most of the time in the city where she died.

At the last cheese meeting it was decided to place the machinery for making whey butter in the factory this season.

STELLA

Navigation has opened on the bay.

J. Rourke and V. Howard are running their motor boats to the city of Kingston with passengers and freight.

Owing to the recent heavy rains the roads are in a terrible condition, deep ruts in many places making very bad travelling.

Stella cheese factory commenced operations on March 26th with a small supply of milk.

The members of Derry Lodge No. 2, P.A.P.B., held an entertainment and lunch in their hall on Wednesday evening last in honor of two of their retired brethern, "Bert" Sinclair and Wm. Shepherd. Unfortunately the latter was absent. Short addresses of welcome were made by the worthy master, Robert Bray, Reeve Samuel Miller, D. Caughey, Dr. S. L. Pringle, D. G. Brown, D. H. Fitzsimmons, intermingled with two appropriate songs by W. J. McCormick and a number of selections on W. J. Glenn's victrola. Bro. Geo. I. Pringle, lately returned from overseas, was also present. The brethren of Burleigh L.O.L. No. 482 were invited to attend.

Stanley Blakely, of Kingston, was over to Stella Island last week and purchased a number of hogs and veal calves.

Capt. T. H. Sanders has returned to Cleveland, Ohio, after spending a few days here.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Sanders are spending a week with friends here.

A. E. Howard, of Hamilton, was a recent visitor here.

The only music—The Aeolian Vocalian Phonograph. Come in and hear it for yourself.

M. PIZZARIELLO,

Market Square.

Don't Be Misled

Most of all Teas "Look" alike to the consumer but there's a vast difference in looks, and tastes, and this is fully understood and recognized by the World's Tea Experts, who base their market values solely upon the infusing qualities.

"SALADA"

Teas are full of rich drawing deliciousness being therefore very economical in use, as while not only pleasing to the tastes of all, they go farther in infusion.

This is being demonstrated in millions of Tea-Pots daily. B554

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Banking by mail is a good way of doing business without the necessity of coming into town yourself.

Forward your deposits to us by money order or registered mail. The amounts will be acknowledged and added to your account upon receipt.

THE DOMINION BANK 536

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

The Young Man's Best Recommendation

A Savings Account is more than a start towards financial independence—it is a mark of character.

One of the strongest recommendations in the world of business that a young man can present, is a Merchants Bank Pass-Book, showing a record of consistent savings.

A Savings Account may be opened with $1.00, which shows how highly we regard the accounts of those who desire to save.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA Established 1864

Head Office: Montreal.

NAPANEE BRANCH, E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.
YARKER BRANCH, J. McCLYMONT, Manager.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
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H. W. SMITH
(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
R. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
'Phone 61. 34

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-tf

YORKSHIRE BOAR FOR SERVICE.—" Napanee Jack" 6275. Fee $2.25, at time of service. JOHN DOYLE, Belleville road. 20-b-p

MOUNT PLEASANT YORKSHIRES
YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—Bred from prize sow at Guelph, to second prize boar at Toronto and first at London. Long thrifty type. For price apply HARRY PRINGLE, Napanee Ont. 20-b

Walker Bros.

Estimates Tendered

Electrical Installations of all kinds.

Repair Work

called for and delivered, such as Irons, Toasters, Fans, Portable Lamps, etc.

All Work Cuaranteed

and promptly attended.

Give us a call or drop a card

Box 528 Napanee

15-b-p

To families and communities—Show your appreciation of your returned soldier by giving him something he will appreciate always—This means a KODAK. Prices up $540.00. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin,
DENTIST
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Entrance on John St.
'Phone 10. 15-3-p

DR. CAMERON WILSON,
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. F. Holmes)
Telephone 106. 15-tf

T. M. GALBRAITH, B.A., M.D., C.M.
Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee
Specialty—diseases of children.
Office Hours: Until 9 a.m., 1 p. m. till 3 p.m., 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.
Visits Yarker Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
'Phone 279. 22-1-y

SERVANT WANTED—For general house work. Apply MRS. R. F. DAVY.

HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable Brick Double House, corner Hedge and Adelphi Streets. Apply to M. B. MILLS. tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

FOR SALE—Registered Yorkshire boar pigs, weaned, $15. Also young sows, and 1 bred sow, $30. G. R. CURRAN, Napanee 21-4-p

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington.

SEED FOR SALE—A large quantity of Longfellow Seed Corn test 90 per cent. Gold Vine Peas, and other Garden Timber for sale. Apply THOS. RUSSELL, Selby P. O. 20-tf

PURSE LOST—In Napanee, on Monday, February 17th, a black leather purse containing one twenty dollar bill. Finder will please leave at this office. 12

PURE BRED—Large English Berkshire Boar for service, also one Yorkshire. Fee $1.00 at time of service. A. McCUTCHEON, Roblin, Ont. 14-tf

TO LET—Good frame house on Water Street. Good garden, hard and soft water. Possession April 15th. Apply to G. A. BLEWITT, Napanee. 17-tf

BOAT HOUSES—For Sale and To Rent.—One boat house in excellent location, suitable for skiffs, canoes and dinghies. For Sale; also one other suitable for skiffs, canoes and launches For Rent. Apply to J. M. SIMPSON. 17-tf

Fresh, rich, full-flavored tea
—the same every time

REDROSE
TEA "is good tea"

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The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local publishing notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for each insertion. Obituaries 10c. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

Files of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
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Office Napanee

DR. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Robert Street, Napanee. 1217

The Candy Store
Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.
If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.
CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices
P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Are You Equipped To Win Success?
Here is your opportunity to insure against embarrassing errors in spelling, pronunciation and poor choice of words. Know the meaning of puzzling war terms. Increase your efficiency, which results in power and success.
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DICTIONARY is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer, made to meet your needs. It is in daily use by hundreds of thousands of successful men and women the world over. 400,000 Words. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. 12,000 Biographical Entries. 30,000 Geographical Subjects.
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REGULAR and INDIA-PAPER Editions.
WRITE for Specimen Pages. FREE Pocket Maps if you name this paper.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
9-3m
Why do painters and those who know use and recommend Copaline Varnishes? Because it dries quickly with a beautiful gloss—will not turn white with water, and wears like iron. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.
TILE.
Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

NATIONALISTS ACTIVE

Have Succeeded in Creating Disorders in Egypt.

Several Scores of People Were Killed By the Mobs Which Selected the Armenians as the Special Objects of Their Violence—Five British Soldiers Among the Murdered Men.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 15.—In two days of rioting here, ended at noon Thursday, thirty-eight persons were killed and one hundred wounded. It is announced in an official communique. Armenians were chiefly the objects of the mob's attacks, and seven of those killed were of that nationality. In rioting in Alexandria three persons were killed and six seriously injured Saturday morning, while a continuation of attacks on the troops resulted in the killing of seventeen other persons during the afternoon. The text of the statement reads:

"There was further rioting in Cairo Friday. The natives armed with knives and hatchets, made attacks largely directed at Armenians. The police report thirty-two killed and one hundred wounded during the forty-eight hours ended at noon Friday. The killed include seven Armenians and four Greeks. Military measures were enforced and the night passed off quietly.

"Disturbances occurred in Alexandria Friday. There was a collision in the morning between troops and rioters, in the Karmuse quarter, in which three were killed and six wounded seriously. In an Armenian disturbance in the afternoon the mob persistently attacked the troops, who were obliged to fire, killing seventeen, including a number of the ringleaders, and wounding a number of others. The public are warned to be in their houses by eight o'clock in the evening.

"Five British soldiers, including two unarmed Indians, were murdered on Wednesday. The troops were greatly affected but showed admirable patience. On Wednesday night the Kasr-El-Ain Hospital (Cairo) reported receiving 22 killed and 47 wounded civilians. The proportion of these casualties was due to mob outrages. Disorderly crowds, composed of the lowest elements, began operations in the quarters from which the military patrols had been withdrawn at the request of the civil officials. They murdered and carried out looting operations on small shops until the troops checked the disorder. The rioters systematically canvassed the houses for Armenians, as was done in the massacres at Constantinople, and up pedestrians, forcing them to prove their identity. The terror-stricken Armenians took refuge in the Cairo slum quarter, Boulak, which is almost entirely European, whereupon the local policemen and watchmen abandoned their posts, apparently shirking responsibility.

"The Egyptian Ministry (newly formed on April 9) has not yet formally met."

The reinstatement of the civil authorities in the provinces is almost everywhere complete."

Anti-Zaghlul leaders sailed for Marseilles on Thursday. They expressed the opinion that their departure would lead to calm in the passions of the people and spoke in praise of Gen. Allenby, special high commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan.

WILL ENLARGE CABINET.

Labor Man to Have Portfolio In Ontario Government.

TORONTO, April 15.—Recognizing the importance of the labor forces in the province, and the problems associated with labor, Sir William Hearst, in the House on Monday, stated that it had been decided to take into the Cabinet a Labor man who has the full confidence of the workingmen of the province. The necessary legislation for this addition to the Cabinet personnel was introduced into the House just before adjournment.

In introducing the bill, which takes the form of an amendment to the Executive Council Act, the Prime Minister said that it did not necessarily mean an immediate appointment, as the Government, however, was taking the step now, and when the Department of Labor had developed it to the point where the personal direction of the Government was necessary, the new Minister would be brought into the Cabinet.

Mr. Proudfoot, the Opposition leader, heartily complimented the Government on its decision. It would be well, he said, if the Government had taken action in the matter sooner. He was glad of the opportunity to endorse the legislation, and promised the cordial support of the Liberal party in its enactment.

Sovereignty of Air.

PARIS, April 15. — The proposed convention regarding international aerial navigation has been completed by the Judicial and Military Sub-committees of the International Commission of the Peace Conference. The convention is composed of 41 articles, which establish an international agreement on sovereignty of the air, provide for the concession of inoffensive voyages between the contracting zones and also international aerial routes.

An International Commission on Aerial Navigation is to be formed. Its duty will be the gathering and disseminating of radio telegraphic, meteorological and medical information affecting aerial travel.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK.

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Convocation exercises were held at Knox College, Toronto.

Hydro rates are to be reduced in fifty municipalities.

The forces commanded by Gen. Petlura are said to be menacing Kiev.

The cut in Hydro power rates will save London consumers $20,000 a year.

Demonstrations have occurred in Munich against the new Soviet Government.

The Diamond Sculls will not be contested at the Henley regatta at Royal Henley this year.

Hon. Dr. Cody told the Legislature his plans for the reorganization of the educational system of Ontario.

Federal Ministers have intimated that they realise that the Hudson Bay Railway must be completed.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean services will resume in May a service of freight steamships to Antwerp.

Galt is to plant a memorial avenue and memorial trees elsewhere throughout the city of Galt.

President Wilson has sent a second message, ordering the despatch of the steamer George Washington to take him home.

Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault has obtained in a French court a divorce from Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Gault, organizer of the P.P.C.L.I.

The Walker-Malone Sunday baseball bill has passed both branches of the New York State Assembly and awaits the signature of the governor.

The Orange Order in Hamilton has decided to allow no more public dances in the Orange Hall, on the ground that the order is a religious institution.

The mayor and an ex-alderman of Kitchener have been served with summons for contempt of court in alleged failure to carry out an order to abate a nuisance.

THURSDAY.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Hazlewood, of Toronto, died suddenly.

Impressive funeral service were held in Toronto for Rev. Dr. Law.

The royal commission on industrial science matters began its sessions.

Frankie Bull last night knocked out Fred Crompton in their bout at Kingston.

The steamship Magentic arrived at Halifax bringing 2,000 returning Canadian soldiers.

The Bavarian Peasants' Union has published a manifesto against the Soviet Government.

No official visit to the United States of any portion of the British fleet is contemplated at present.

Transfers of ministers to other conferences were arranged by the committee of the Methodist Church.

Seventy-five Canadian officers and men of the Siberian Force have arrived at Vancouver, invalided home.

Prayers were offered before the opening of the Legislature by Archbishop Sweeny, practically all received increases in salary, ranging from 2 to 16 per cent.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Co. has put $50,000 at the disposal of its employees to help them build or acquire homes.

Angus Fraser and his wife of Woodstock, aged respectively 79 and 67, died within the hours of each other from pneumonia.

The British House of Commons decided that Britain wanted no negotiations with Lenin and Tchicherin, and wired Premier Lloyd George its decision.

The preliminary peace treaty will require Germany to make an immediate indemnity payment on account of 25,000,000,000 francs in cash and raw materials.

Milk producers of Ingersoll and Putnam districts oppose delivery of milk on Sundays, claiming Sabbath privileges and that the war-time conditions have ceased.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader in the United States, has been notified of the Supreme Court's decision that he must serve his sentence of ten years in prison for breech of the espionage act.

TUESDAY.

Premier Lloyd George returned to London from Paris yesterday.

Peter Wright delivered a farewell address in Massey Hall, Toronto.

Liquor advertisements are prohibited by amendments to the C. T. A.

The Communists of Bavaria are still fighting for possession of Munich.

Hamilton City Council voted 13 to 8 against adopting daylight saving for the city.

Mr. Fred F. Pardee virtually announced his intention to return to the Liberal party.

Gen. Griesbach, commander of the First Brigade, addressed the Canadian Club at Toronto.

Sergt. Tommy Holmes, V.C., was given an enthusiastic reception in his home town of Owen Sound.

Eddie Shevlin of the U. S. navy defeated Fred. Newberry on points in ten rounds in London, Eng.

The State Council of Switzerland has selected a magnificent site for the buildings which will be the capital of the League of Nations.

The financial statement of the Steel Co. of Canada shows that 15.7 per cent. is available for dividend payment on the common stock of the company, as compared with 10.5 a year ago.

Net profits of the General Motors Corporation, after providing for 6 per cent. on preferred stock and depreciation, amounted to $14,000,000, which is equal to 8.75 per cent. on outstanding common stock.

Rioting occurred at Jalaire, India, and there have been slight uprisings at Allahabad and Armitsar, where telegraph offices had been burnt and other places destroyed. Some loss of life occurred, including a number of Europeans.

The vote of the miners on the report of the Sankey Commission regarding improved conditions of labor, as adopted by the Government, has been completed and shows a very large majority in favor of acceptance. The final vote stood: For acceptance, 499,000; against, 69,490.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
IS MADE IN CANADA

A company is to be organized in Winnipeg to furnish aerial transportation, starting with four planes.

Premier Lenine, in Stettin, Germany, have gone on strike, and as a consequence many bodies remain unburied.

The Lapland debarked more than 1,900 returned soldiers at Halifax, including 45 nursing sister and about 50 other officers.

Volunteers in Canada enlisted for military service to the 15th November last totalled 465,494, and drafts under the Military Service Act to the same date 82,355.

Peace is reported that the advance of the Bolsheviki in Southern Russia may force the Allies to evacuate Sebastopol on the Black Sea at southern Crimea.

The Railway Board finds that daylight saving is a matter for Parliament. The board, having no Jurisdiction, cannot pass upon the merits of the issue one way or the other.

For a flagrant crime against a young girl Wm. Woods was sentenced at the Sault Ste. Marie assizes to thirteen years in the penitentiary, and his two sons to six and four years.

The special Commons' committee on the Consolidated Railway Act approved of a new clause enlarging the powers of the Railway Commission as to disposal of rates when affected by special conditions.

MONDAY.

The Legislature is expected to prorogue on Thursday.

A new degree has been created by the University of Toronto.

Fifteen hundred soldiers and their dependents arrived over the week-end.

Premier Lloyd George is expected to return to London during the present week.

James Crowther, of Toronto, was killed by clay falling on him at the Sun Brick Works.

Five battalions of "Original Firsts" are expected on the Carmania at Halifax this week.

The Provincial Executive is going forward in Versailles for the reception of the German delegates.

The Stratford Brass Co. has shortened the working day to nine hours, with ten hours' pay.

According to a Constantinople despatch British troops have occupied Trebizond, in Asiatic Turkey.

New Brunswick's referendum will place other questions before the people than the broad "wet or dry."

Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell has been appointed commander of the British education camps of Aldershot and Bramshot.

The British Army for the interallied military fete at the Seine at Paris has withdrawn. Canada did not enter.

Ontario realized a high price for a $3,000,000 issue of bonds, the money costing the province only a fraction over 5 per cent.

The Brantford Commercial Travelers' Club made a house to house canvas yesterday to obtain $3,000 for the Children's Shelter work.

John Palmerton Robertson, for 30 years secretary of the Manitoba Curling Association, and Provincial Librarian for many years, died in Los Angeles, aged 75.

Saskatoon G.W.V.A. branch decided to ask the Government to abandon the scheme of land settlement and pay instead a settled amount to the returned men.

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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

PEACE COMES NEARER

German Delegates Are Called to Versailles.

Official Statement Issued by Council of Four Says That the Questions of Peace are so Near Complete solution that they will be quickly and finally drafted. This announcement was contained in an official bulletin, which added that the German plenipotentiaries had been invited to meet at Versailles on April 25.

The President hopes that the question of Italy, especially relating to the Adriatic, will be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given precedence over other questions.

The settlements belonging especially to the treaty with Germany, the statement says, will thus be got out of the way and at the same time other settlements will be completely formulated.

The text of President Wilson's statement follows: "In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled before peace with Germany have been brought so near a complete solution that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, Mr. Wilson has been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise that the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on the 25th of April.

"This does not mean that the many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted but the main consideration, which has long been under way, will be retarded. On the contrary, it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with these questions, so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement.

"It is hoped that by that time all questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic questions, can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given for the time preference over other questions and pressed by continual study to its final stage.

"The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany, will in this way be got out of the way at the same time that other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation. It is realized that, though this process must be followed, all the questions of the present great settlement are parts of a single whole."

One hundred billion gold marks (a mark is equal to 23¾ cents) is the amount Germany must pay the Allied and Associated Governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented.

This is the final and definite conclusion, which has been reached in writing after weeks of negotiation which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. Payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts, as follows:

First—Twenty billions within two years.

Second—Forty billions during thirty years, beginning in 1921.

Third—Forty billions, when a commission shall determine how it shall be raised.

(One hundred billion marks gold is equivalent to $23,800,000,000.)

TITLES ARE UNPOPULAR.

Question Almost Caused Defeat of the Government.

OTTAWA, April 15.—Sir Thomas White's proposal that a special committee of the House be appointed to consider what attitude should be taken toward the "conferring of titular distinctions and decorations upon subjects of his Majesty domiciliary resident in Canada, including those who have performed overseas, in Canada or elsewhere, naval, military and civilian service in connection with the war," was carried in the House Monday by the narrow majority of seven votes. The proposition was submitted to the report of sub-amendment to the resolution of Mr. R. L. Borden, Conservative leader, calling for a pronouncement against the granting of any titles to Canadians except those denoting naval or military rank or judicial position, and an amendment by R. L. Richardson, of Springfield, Manitoba, calling for the cessation of hereditary titles held by Canadians upon the death of the present holders. It was carried upon a division by 71 votes to 64. Nine Liberals voted with Ministers against the Acting Prime Minister's motion, namely: J. A. Campbell, of Winnipeg South; J. H. Edwards, Portland, B.C.; Robert Cruise, of Dunphin, Man.; Thomas Foster, of East York; A. E. Fripp, of Ottawa; John Harold, of Essex East; R. J. Manion, of Fort William; F. F. Pardee, of West Lambton, and John F. Reid, of Mackenzie, Sask.

The announcement of the narrow majority evoked loud applause from the Opposition.

Unwelcome Citizen Coming.

GENEVA, April 15.—The former Prince Joachim, of the Hohenzollern family, hopes to emigrate to America, after negotiations here from Berlin report. Joachim, who is the youngest son of the former German emperor, has arrived here from Berlin and expresses his intention of remaining in Switzerland until after the peace settlement.

The Hohenzollerns have just bought a large estate near Lugano, where the former emperor eventually hopes to reside in exile.

Famous Publishers.

The famous British publishing firm of John Murray was founded 150 years ago by a lieutenant of marines, who retired on half pay when he was 27, and bought a book-selling business in Fleet Street, London. The firm still uses the symbol of a ship in full sail, with which the founder headed his invoices. Excepting for one short period the Murrays have always resided either at the firm's premises or next door, and the head of the firm has always borne the Christian name John.

TO RACE ACROSS OCEAN

Rival Airmen Are Preparing for Spectacular Contest.

New Aspirants for Daily Mail Prize Will Leave Newfoundland at the Same Time as the Sopwith Team and Make an Effort to Complete Aerial Dash Across the Atlantic Ocean.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 15.—An actual transatlantic air race loomed as a possibility for the first time yesterday, when a sudden adverse veer-shift forced Hawker and Grieve to postpone their flight for the Daily Mail ten thousand pound prize for at least twenty-four hours. Hawker's golden opportunity slipped by Saturday, when the delay in the final tuning of the British biplane made it impossible for him to rise, with a forty-mile wind in the right direction at the back of the ground hard enough to permit getting the heavily-laden machine into the air. The rain came at midnight and lasted all day, with an accompanying fog and leaden skies and boggy spots. At the same time what may generally be described as a gale set in, blowing up, though in the course of a few hours the breeze literally bored the compass, sweeping in from all directions. The Government meteorological officers' reports indicate a general area of depression over the North Atlantic, with the probability that things may go from bad to worse for a week or more. With Barbour and Morgan aided by their group of mechanics, toiling unceasingly to get the Martynside biplane ready to compete, Hawker and Grieve are naturally much disturbed by the setback, but are taking it good-naturedly, and Hawker is manifesting a cheering nervousness than on the day the Martynside expedition came to dispute the field with him.

Having lost for some time that failure to take the air at the psychological moment might mean ten days' delay, Hawker is determined not to devote every minute of the forced delay to putting the keenest edge on his entire apparatus and equipment.

It is hoped that a delay may be an advantage to both contestants, as the meteorological reports from the coast stations and ships at sea, gathered under the direction of the British Admiralty, are now beginning to come in in a way admitting a study and even a rudimentary charting of probable mid-Atlantic and coastal conditions. This data will probably be in much better shape however, for the flying boats of the British and American navies on their later attempts.

Spurred on by the arrival of the Martynside biplane with its pilot and navigator, Harry G. Hawker, and Lt.-Commander Kenneth Grieve of the Sopwith team, strove furiously all Sunday to start their machine on the transatlantic flight for the London Daily Mail £10,000 prize. At six o'clock last night, after a group of Newfoundland officials, technical advisers and newspaper men had waited five hours to see the Sopwith biplane start her historic cruise, it was announced that he could not start.

Capt. E. P. Rayham and Major C. W. H. Morgan, respectively pilot and navigator of the Martynside, put in a hard day superintending the carting of the parts of their biplane to Quidi Vidi where they will start.

A high wind all Saturday kept them from erecting their canvas hangars, and the reason is that they cannot get tuned up ready for a start before Monday afternoon at the very latest. Thus Hawker and Grieve will seem to have the best of the race though they were frankly worried when the Martynside party arrived.

Major Arthur Partridge, official starter for the Royal Aero Club, recorded the engine number and placed a seal on one of the plane's struts. In the meantime Governor J. Alex. Robinson, Minister of Finance Monroe, a group of other prominent men had gathered. A troop of Boy Scouts worked like little beavers building a runway of loose rock from the hangar to the straightaway starting stretch, and a group of laborers with dump carts and rock crushers struggled to fill in and iron out the rough spots on the starting field, which is far too small at best.

The Postmaster-General handed over the mail bag, containing letters from the Governor to the King and others. No other persons availed themselves of the Sopwith Co.'s offer to carry letters for $5 an ounce for the sake of a souvenir, as only one of the first issue of transatlantic air mail postage stamps.

Just as Hawker and Grieve had shifted into the inner layers of their flying clothes, while their rubber life-saving suits hung nearby, Capt. Rayham strolled across the field, and in a typically casual British manner wished his rival good luck.

The tall, lean, fair-haired, clear-eyed young men grinned broadly at each other and then turned calmly to a discussion of the technique of their game.

The announcement that they would drop the undercarriage, coming off the new Hawker plane on wireless would be reduced to a minimum and the start made in advance of the ordinary ocean liner's destroyal across the ocean, confirms the belief of the group of experts here, doing all in human power to give them the benefit of every agency of science and invention, that Hawker and Grieve have calmly decided to "go the limit" and "die big hop."

It is now evident that once they rise from Glendenning Farm on the hill with a full load of gasoline and oil, bringing the total weight of their machine to 6,150 pounds, they face the alternative of falling into the sea or crashing down on land.

British Take Trebizond.

LONDON, April 15. — British forces have occupied Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey, according to a Constantinople despatch, under date of Thursday, to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 15.—Quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were as follows:—

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Ft. William).
No. 1 northern, $2.34½.
No. 2 northern, $2.31½.
No. 3 northern, $2.27½.
No. 4 wheat, $2.13.
Manitoba Oats (In Store, Fort William).
No. 2 C.W., 72½c.
No. 3 C.W., 68½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 69½c.
No. 1 feed, 67½c.
No. 2 feed, 64c.
Manitoba Barley (In Store, Ft. William).
No. 3 C.W., 81½c.
No. 4 C.W., 77½c.
Rejected, 81c.
Feed, 91c.
American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment).
No. 3 yellow, $1.36, nominal.
No. 4 yellow, $1.31, nominal.
Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2 white, 70c to 72c.
No. 3 white, 68c to 70c.
Ontario Wheat (F.o.b., Shipping Points, According to Freights).
No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.20.
No. 2 winter, per car lots, $2.11 to $2.15.
No. 3 winter, per car lots, $2.07 to $2.11.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, $2.09 to $2.17.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, $2.06 to $2.14.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.10.
Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.90, nominal.
Barley (According to Freights Outside).
No. 3, $1.65 to $1.68.
Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.
Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.60.
Manitoba Flour (In Bags).
Government standard, $10.75 to $11, Toronto.
Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment, in Jute Bags).
Government standard, $9.65 to $9.75, Montreal; $9.45 to $9.75, Toronto.
Milfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights, Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, $42 to $46.
Shorts, per ton, $44 to $46.
Good feed flour—Per bag, $2.70 to $2.
Mixed, per ton, $22 to $23.
Moulee, per ton, $22 to $23.
Hay (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11.
Straw (Car Lots).
Fall wheat—No. 2, $2.13 per bushel.
Spring wheat—No. 1, $2.11 per bushel.
Goose wheat—No. 2, $2.08 per bushel.
Barley—Malting, $1 per bushel.
Oats—Feed, 75c per bushel.
Hay—Timothy, $27 to $29 per ton; mixed clover and timothy, $26 to $27.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, Toronto, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
May	159½	160¾	158⅝	160¼	158⅝
July	152	153⅝	150⅝	153⅝	151¼
Sept.	146	146¾	143	146¾	144¾
Oats—					
May	69¼	69⅝	68⅜	69⅝	68⅜
July	67⅝	68	67⅜	67⅞	67
Sept.	64	64⅜	63⅝	64¼	63⅝
Pork—					
May	45.00	45.25	51.00	43.25	50.45
July	47.50	47.75	47.75	47.35	47.55
Lard—					
May	30.00	30.50	29.55	30.55	29.97
July	28.90	29.50	28.90	29.47	28.90
Ribs—					
May	27.90	28.85	27.80	28.85	27.97
July	26.85	26.65	25.85	26.65	26.32

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, April 15. — With a run of 2800 cattle on the local market yesterday, trade was slow and lower on all classes. There was a fair demand for good and choice butcher cattle at from 50c to 75c lower than the close of last week. Medium weight steers will show a decline of from 75c to $1 per cwt. There was a steady inquiry for breedy stockers and feeders at about steady prices.

Good lambs sold from 20c to 21c; clipped lambs, 15c to 16¼c; good sheep, 12c to 14½c, and common sheep, 6c to 10c per lb.

There was a heavy run of hogs, 4600 in all, and prices are off 50c, at $20.50 f.o.b., and $21 to $21.25 fed and watered.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, April 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 1400; market slow. 25 cents to 50 cents lower; prime steers, $17 to $18; shipping steers, $16 to $16.50; butchers, $10 to $16; yearlings, $10 to $16.25; heifers, $8 to $15.50; cows, $4 to $11.50; bulls, $7 to $12; fresh cows and springers strong, $65 to $150.

Calves—Receipts, 4,000; market, active, 50 cents higher; $5 to $19.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market, active and 15 cents to 25 cents lower. Heavy $20.60 to $20.75; mixed and yorkers $20.60; light yorkers, $19.75 to $20; pigs, $19.50 to $19.75; roughs, $17.75 to $18; stags, $12 to $15.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 16,000; market, active and lower. Wool lambs, $19.50 to $19.65; clipped lambs, $16 to $17; yearlings, $10 to $14.50; wethers, $13.25 to $13.50; ewes, $5 to $12.50; mixed sheep, $12.75 to $13.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 47,000; market closed strong with Saturday's average; estimated tomorrow 30,000. Bulk of sales, $20.35 to $20.85; heavyweights, $20.75 to $20.85; medium weight, $20.45 to $20.80; lightweight, $20.35 to $20.65; light, $19.75 to $20.25; sows, $18.50 to $20; pigs, $17.50 to $19.

Cattle—Receipts, 14,000. Beef steers slow, mostly 10c lower; butcher stock steady to strong; calves, $1 lower; steers and feeders, steady to strong; estimated tomorrow, 11,000. Heavy beef steers, $11.50 to $20.10; light beef steers, $10 to $18.50; butcher cows and heifers, $5.50 to $15.50; canners and cutters, $5.75 to $10; veal calves, $13 to $15; stocker and feeder steers, $8.50 to $15.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market active, mostly 25c higher; feeders and sheep steady to strong. Lambs, $14 to $19.85; lambs, 84 lbs. or less, $15 to $19.85; 85 lbs. to 90 lbs. better, $17.75 to $19.75; culls, $14 to $17.75. Ewes, $2 to $12; culls and bucks, $2 to $12.50; culls and common, $6 to $12.

Taking English Wives.

LONDON, April 15.—The marriages of Canadian soldiers in England lately has more than equalled the number of soldiers' wives being returned to Canada. During the week 626 Canadian soldiers married, and the average during the past six weeks has been nearly 600. There were 275 Canadians married to England and French women and a few found brides in Germany during the period of occupation by the Canadians.

Owing to the increase in the return of soldiers' brides, it is now expected that by the beginning of July not more than 25,000 Canadians will remain overseas. The majority of these will be convalescents and staffs. This is on condition that no labor troubles delay sailings.

Lloyd George Returns Home.

PARIS, April 15.—Quite unexpectedly a meeting of the Council of Four was held at six o'clock last evening. The call for the meeting resulted from Premier Lloyd George's determination to return to London to-day.

Conserve Moisture.

Weeds use up moisture. When they grow in a crop they compete with the crop for the moisture, and weeds usually keep on growing after the crop is cut, thus using moisture that should be saved up for next year's crop.

Labor Party to Become His Majesty's Opposition In British Parliament

THE determination of the Labor Party in Great Britain to take its seat on the benches in the House of Commons on the Speaker's left, and by placing its leaders on the front opposition bench, to constitute itself the official Opposition to the Government, is a matter of something more than mere casual interest. It is quite true that the right to be regarded as what it is usual to term His Majesty's Opposition, owing to the fiction that the Government is to be regarded as His Majesty's Government, does not belong to the Labor Party at all but to the Sinn Fein Party. Still when the Irishmen determined to set up a "banshee" government and house of commons in the Mansion House in Dublin, the right of the third largest party in the House of Commons to be regarded as the official Opposition became unquestionable, and the Labor Party was not long in appropriating Elijah's mantle, the mantle of the great historic party which, since the day when Westminster first knew parties, had for centuries never failed to enter every new House either as His Majesty's Government or Opposition.

The famous Tory and Whig parties may not unfairly be regarded as the lineal descendants of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, the Royalists of or opposition to the King brought about the Great Rebellion. Cromwell chased the last Cavalier out of Westminster, but he returned after the Restoration under the name of Tory, just as the Roundhead may be said to have returned, in a strictly straitened frame of mind, as the Whig. During the latter half of the seventeenth century, throughout the whole of the eighteenth, and until after the great Reform Bill had become an axiom in the nineteenth, these two historic parties divided the government of the United Kingdom, if they alone may be permitted, between them. When in the same of political exigency the Tory had become a Conservative, and the Whig a Liberal, this Liberal Party developed a left wing known as the Radical Party. Meantime each had grown up in Ireland, at the expense both of Conservatives and Liberals, a new party known as the Home Rulers. As it result, when Mr. Gladstone gave hostages to Mr. Parnell, and incorporated Home Rule in the Liberal program, a large number of Liberals and Radicals abandoned their party allegiance, and allied themselves with the Conservatives in what was in the future known as the Unionist Party.

It was in these days that Mr. Keir Hardie, the beloved of Lanark, came to Westminster, a pioneer of labor in a deerstalker, and entered the Chamber where the immortalities walk hat of Sir Frederick Banbury shone resplendent on the Unionist benches. It was quite possibly a little bit of affection on Mr. Keir Hardie's part, but it was none the less one of those straws which show the setting of the historic winds. The steady growth of labor increased gradually into the summer of the Parliament Labor Party and its brilliant if numerically insignificant ally the Independent Labor Party. So matters stood when the German Wehrgeriet determined to staggerf humanity. The war, the great war, roared across Europe. And then it was that the Independent Labor Party, in identifying itself with Pacificism, not merely destroyed its own chances at the late general election, but seriously damaged those of the Parliamentary Labor Party, though, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say that the labor dog in permitting itself so be agitated by its tail ruined its own chances. That at any rate was the view taken on the declaration of the polls, by so able a judge as Mr. Barnes, and publicly stated by him in the press.

In spite of this, labor has come back to the British House of Commons stronger than ever before. It is true that, although it has proclaimed itself His Majesty's Opposition, it will take its place in numbers less than a centurion's band before the cohorts of the Coalition. But it is doubtful, at the same time, if it will ever be dispossessed of its new title. Almost inevitably the Coalition will absorb all the conservative elements in the electorate, whilst the advanced ones will drift toward labor, and two great historic parties will again continue the battle of the Constitution, even if once more under new names.

Model Village In London.

What is the type of house that the British Government regards as ideal? According to official reports of the Local Government Board's housing scheme, which is now published, the following are the principal requirements suggested:

Twelve houses per acre in urban areas.

Eight in rural districts.

Maximum of sun for living and working rooms.

Minimum of sun for larders and stores.

Comfortable living room, three bedrooms, washhouse and bothroom or bath.

Standardized essential fittings, such as doors, windows, ranges, baths, bolts, locks, door handles, etc.

A good garden.

In view of the present famine in houses, the official announcement that a model village is to be erected in London is particularly timely. This village, the exact site of which is not specified, will embrace all the essentials mentioned above. The work of erecting the first houses will, it is expected, be commenced almost immediately, and completed as fast as the schemes are approved.

British Plan Memorials.

In a statement on the work of the Imperial War Commission by Rudyard Kipling, announcement is made that memorials will commemorate the part played by various army divisions or regiments in the campaigns and battles, as, for instance, by the Canadians at Ypres, by the Highland Division in the Deville Wood, the Australians at Amiens, and the British at the breaking of the Hindenburg line, will be considered by representatives of the military committee.

It has been recommended that in each cemetery there should be erected "a cross of sacrifice," and an altar of stone in remembrance of the dead and that the headstones of graves should be of uniform shape and size. On these would be cheeled the name of the dead and regiment, and also a cross or other religious symbol of the dead man's faith.

It has also been recommended that a Mohammedan and Hindoo temple should be erected as a remembrance of the sacrifice made by the Mohammedans and the Hindoos in the war.

Big Fertilizer Project.

Announcement is made of a $27,000,000 project at Workington, Eng., for extracting nitrogen from the air, and the chairman of the company (Nitrogen Products & Carbide Co., Limited) says: "It is the intention to carbonize the coal from the coal colliery at a high temperature, to recover all the by-products from the coal and convert them into intermediates for synthetic dyes, and to utilize the gas and coke for firing boilers to generate steam to produce electric power, which will be used for the production of carbide of calcium and cyanamide, with the object of rendering Great Britain independent of outside sources of supplies of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Why Kitchener Never Married

IT appears that after all there was a love romance in the life of Lord Kitchener, the details of which are now made public, for what reason it is not quite clear. Why the great soldier never married was for a long time a common topic of gossip, and at various times his name was coupled with that of some famous beauty, now an American girl, now an Irishwoman whose Fenian principles were inimical to the only obstacle to the union. Others asserted that Kitchener was a woman-hater. The theme recently inspired Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke to write a remarkably impudent story of the love which Kitchener was supposed to have reciprocated in the wife of a member of the War Cabinet, who happened to be also a German spy. To Kitchener's Josephlike humanity in dealing with the authoress attributed his death on the Hampshire. The real story of Kitchener's life-long disposes of all the various legends that his aloofness from women's society has given rise to.

Miss Caroline Hutchison was the object of his affections, and the fact has been known for some years to those in the inner circle. Miss Hutchison is said to have exerted a more powerful influence over him than any other woman in history. He was never too busy to think of her comfort, to write her notes, or to pay her frequent visits when they were in the city together, and he found an inspiration for his patriotism, and it is said that on only one occasion did she seek to dissuade him from the path of duty. This was when he told her that he was about to visit Russia. Miss Hutchison had a that she had a presentiment that she would not see him again, and begged him not to go. Kitchener replied that he was acting at the request of the Czar, and could not ignore so plain a duty. After the destruction of the Hampshire Miss Hutchison refused to believe that her hero was really dead, and the belief that he was somewhere a prisoner in Germany sustained her until her own death some time later.

Kitchener and Miss Hutchison met when they were boy and girl, he two or three years the elder. The Kitchener family lived in Kensington and their near neighbors were Mrs. Robinson and Miss Lucy Hutchison, two sisters, ladies of wealth and distinction who made their home together. Mrs. Robinson was a widow, and her only son had died when in his teens. Young Kitchener was about the same age as the lad whose death had almost broken the mother's heart, and Mrs. Robinson and her sister came to entertain a great affection for the young soldier. Their home became a second home to him, and the two sisters like mother. Miss Caroline Hutchison was a niece of these ladies. She was born at Peterhead on Deeside, her father being Alexander Hutchison, a gentleman of independent means. Miss Hutchison was a beautiful Scotch girl, an intelligent as she was charming, and her aunts eventually persuaded her parents to permit Caroline to make her home with them. They devised to her all their property, the value of which was very great.

It was in Mrs. Robinson's home that Kitchener and Miss Hutchison became acquainted. They were pals and comrades before they were lovers, and indeed the record does not say that they ever were betrothed, although their eventual union was never doubted by the friends who knew them both. It happened, however, that Mrs. Robinson brought home a neglected child who had the whooping cough and she contracted the disease. To people of middle years the whooping cough is a most dangerous malady and Mrs. Robinson became an invalid for life, some of her organs having become completely paralyzed. Kitchener, too, became affected, and she would eat nothing that was not given her by her young friend. It became apparent that as long as Mrs. Robinson should live her niece Caroline must be her chief nurse. Not long afterward the other sister was thrown from her horse and received spinal injuries which made her a bed-ridden cripple for the rest of her life.

The doors had closed upon Caroline Hutchison. Her duty was to remain with her helpless aunts as long as they lived. Her career was henceforth to be in that house in Kensington. Kitchener's career was cast in Egypt and India and in other parts of the world. It was impossible in the circumstances that they should marry; equally impossible, because of their deep affection, that they should choose other mates. And this is why Kitchener lived and died a bachelor. In later years when Miss Hutchison was freed from the care of her aunts and inherited their property she was noted for her philanthropies, and became the founder of the "St. of Engineering Association," which did noble service in the war. When she died a couple of years ago, it was found that most of her great fortune had been distributed in charities, and particularly to the various causes given birth to by the war. Shortly before Kitchener set forth on his last voyage he suggested that Miss Hutchison should destroy the letters he had written her, numbering several hundreds, all of which she had lovingly preserved. This was done, and half a dozen only survive as memorials of a great love and a great sorrow greatly borne.

HALIFAX AND BOSTON

TWO HISTORIC CITIES CLOSELY CONNECTED.

Loyal and Intellectual Element From Massachusetts Driven by Persecution and Hate to Take Refuge In Capital of Nova Scotia—A Few Glimpses of the Distant Past.

IT must interest Canadians to know that down in Boston, the centre of culture in the United States, they regard the city of Halifax, in Canada, as a sort of foster son. It is true that the closest kinds of historic ties bind together the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of the two cities. It was in the time of the Massachusetts governor, William Shirley, without question the strongest personality among English-born governors of Massachusetts that ever guided the early destinies of the Bay State, that the town of Halifax came to be. The ambition of Shirley to destroy completely the still active power of France on the American Continent had been raised to a high pitch by the almost incredible success of his New England volunteer troops in the capture of the French stronghold in Cape Breton, the great fortress of Louisbourg, and there can be not the least shadow of doubt that immediately after that famous feat in the year 1745 the establishment of the naval and military base of operations for whatever military enterprise she might need to undertake. She has always been a tradition in Nova Scotia that the suggestion for founding Halifax came from Massachusetts, and with little question the plan was talked over time and time again between Shirley and his councillors in their formal deliberations in the Boston State House. The printed correspondence of Shirley that appeared under the editorship of Dr. Charles Henry Lincoln, in 1912, does not distinctly reveal the fact of the Boston origin of the scheme, but it does show the persistent activity of Shirley in all matters relating to the destruction of French power in eastern America, not the least urgent of which was the employment of every necessary means to establish British authority firmly in the Nova Scotia peninsula and the islands adjoining thereto.

By 1747 the British ministry was evidently firmly convinced that a town must be founded on the peninsula and a civil government established there to take the place of the military government that had for well on to forty years exercised control over the province from the ancient town and fort of Annapolis Royal, and Shirley was asked to outline a plan of government. In response the Massachusetts governor and commander-in-chief of British troops in America proposed a charter government, but for some reason his plan was not accepted. Early in 1749, however, the scheme for a settlement at Chebucto was matured, and on board of the enterprise Col. Edward Cornwallis, uncle of Charles Cornwallis, so well known in the American Revolution, was placed upon. In pursuance of the ministry's plan, in March, 1749, the Lords of Trade published in the London Gazette an advertisement calling for volunteers for the new colony.

To the Government's proclamation so large a number of people responded, not only soldiers and sailors retired from active service, who were especially considered in the scheme, but mechanics of various sorts and farmers, that early in the following May, a fleet, consisting of thirteen transports and a sloop of war, carrying in all 2,576 persons, set sail for Chebucto. Of the intending settlers, two were majors in the army, one a foot major and commissary, six were captains, nineteen lieutenants, and three ensigns. Of retired naval officers there was a considerable number, chiefly, however, of low rank, while surgeons, surgeons' mates, governor's clerks, a brewer, an attorney, a clergyman, a schoolmaster, and several gentlemen are found on the ship's lists. In the subsequent history of the settlement astonishingly few of these British colonists became at all prominent; they were a mixed lot, and taken altogether were poor material on which to build an orderly and prosperous colony. A few of them who were men of good family in England and Ireland, did attain positions of high respectability and influence, the chief of these being Richard Bulkeley, Alexander Callender, John Collier, John Creighton, Robert Hamilton, Archibald Archibald Hinchelwood, William Nesbitt, and Lewis Piers. In the wake of the British came a large number of continentals — Germans and French Swiss,—but these for the most part in a short time left Halifax for the town of Lunenburg, farther west on the Nova Scotia shore.

Of such an enterprise as the founding of Halifax, the possibility, of which, as has been said, had undoubtedly commonly been discussed in Boston, it could not be expected that enterprising Boston merchants and other young men eager for new opportunities for preferable and military advancement would be mere passive spectators. In fact, until the time just before the Cornwallis Company came to Boston by one of the strangest acts of statesmanship ever perpetrated by Britain before the Revolutionary War, a large group of Bostonians were trading or occupying military or civil offices at the captured French town and fort, and the moment Cornwallis arrived, these few Englanders, obliged by the recent treaty with France to evacuate Louisbourg, betook themselves promptly to Halifax. There they were soon joined by a group of families from the New England capital that could not have numbered less than a thousand souls, and that in a comparatively short time because of their general intelligence, and superior breeding, as well as steady enterprise and thrift, came to exert a largely controlling influence in government, commercial relations, and social life. In July, 1752, the governor had a census of the town taken, which remains to us in full, the names of settlers and the numbers of their families or households being scrupulously given.

When the Judiciary of the new settlement and the province at large came to be established, the lawyer called to assume the important task and to become Nova Scotia's first chief justice was a conspicuous young Boston man. This was no other than the second son of Jonathan Belcher himself, who in the meantime, however, had been transferred to the governorship of New Jersey. Jonathan Belcher, the younger, whose mother was Mary Partridge of New Hampshire, was born in Boston, July 23, 1710, and graduated at Harvard in 1728. After graduating he was sent by his father to study law at the Middle Temple in London, and when, in 1754, he was called to be the head of the Nova Scotia judiciary he was apparently practising in Ireland. What local influence led the Halifax authorities to call him to the exalted position for twenty-two years thereafter filled we have never learned, but when the invitation was given him he accepted it, and from Ireland he sailed for Boston as soon as he could. On Monday, Oct. 14, having arrived at Halifax from Boston, he was sworn a member of the council, and a week later he took the oath of office as chief justice.

In the course of Jonathan Belcher's chief justiceship of Nova Scotia occurred that tragical event, the expulsion of the Acadians from the province and the distribution of those unhappy people throughout the New England and other colonies. Five years after the expulsion from seven to ten thousand persons, representatives of the solid old families of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, came into Nova Scotia and settled the interior parts of the province, though few of these settled in Halifax. But the great sweep of Boston influence into Halifax came with the advent of the Tories with Gen. Howe in 1776. In the course of the Revolution from thirty to thirty-five thousand Loyalists took refuge in this little Province by the Sea, and the first considerable movement of these victims of political fury and hate was the compulsory exile of themselves to Halifax of virtually the whole of the aristocracy of Boston with Gen. Howe in the month of March, 1776. The whole effective besieging force that withdrew with Howe, Lossing says, including seamen, was about eleven thousand, and the number of Massachusetts refugees about eleven hundred, through Walter Wood, inspector-general of Boston customs, gives the number as 927. In Barrell's list we find the Massachusetts lieutenant-governor, Thomas Oliver, and his servants, six persons in all, eleven members of the council and a clerk of the council, and the list additionally numbering seventy-three, a group of custom house officials numbering no less than thirty-seven, they and their families aggregating 132, and 228 other men, chiefly ranked as gentlemen, with their families, all these comprising the greater part of the Bostonians who were regarded as the most prominent persons in official and social life in the town.

Timber Survey Urged.

At the conference of the Canadian Forestry Association held in Montreal, it was decided to ask the Dominion Government to use the aerial resources at its disposal for the protection and observation of the forests of the country. It also resolved that the association urge upon the proper governmental authorities to provide adequate financial assistance, and clothe the Commission of Conservation with the necessary authority to make an accurate survey of all standing timber in Canada, showing the various kinds of lumber and its quality, location and accessibility, together with the best means of transporting it to the nearest market; also a report of all cut-over lands which are available only for forest growth, with the extent and location. This information, it was declared, would be of utmost value, not only to lumber operators, but to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, enabling them to develop to the full extent a permanent forest policy which would have the effect of conserving the great natural resources contained in Canada's forests.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, D.S.O., gave a review of the work of the Canadian Forestry Corps in France, and expressed the hope that Canada would now go into the work of tree planting at a greatly increased rate. As to the utilization of timber, Gen. White said the Germans had made full use of the wood in the lands they had occupied. All through the occupied territory of Northern France they had installed sawmills, and in one forest alone 11 mills had been established, which had cut up the forests and sent 30,000,000 feet of timber to Germany.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt free

and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JAS. ROHRBERG, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

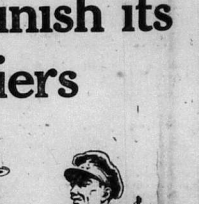
Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, bearing-down pains, or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrberg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ills as these. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Help the Y.M.C.A. Finish its Work For Soldiers

Help the "Y" Construct the Manhood that will Re-construct Canada

ALL the world now knows that the Red Triangle of the Y.M.C.A. was the "Sign of Friendship" to thousands of your brothers, sons, nephews, cousins and neighbours' boys in the last four and a half years. Wherever the Canadian Soldiers went, the "Good old 'Y'" went too. And now it is coming back home with them!



The Y.M.C.A. will keep its chain of Service unbroken till the end.

For the support which has made possible the war work of the Y.M.C.A. we thank you. Your money has been well expended. We have rendered full account.

We ask now your continued sympathy and support for Red Triangle Service for our Soldiers during demobilization, and for Y.M.C.A. work for Canada generally during the Reconstruction period. The Annual Red Triangle campaign will be held throughout Canada May 5th to 9th, 1919. The objective is $1,100,000.

For Our Men Returning

For the soldiers and their dependents, returning from Overseas, we have provided as follows:—

1. A Red Triangle man on board every ship when it leaves Great Britain, with a full equipment of games, gramophones and records, magic lantern, literature and writing materials. Where possible, also a piano or an organ. Lectures, concerts, sing songs, instruction re Government repatriation plans, and Sunday Services.

2. Red Triangle comforts and facilities for the men on arrival at Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, including coffee stalls, with free drinks, free eatables, cigarettes, candies, etc.

3. Red Triangle men on every troop train to provide people with free drinks, eatables and cigarettes, organize games and sing songs, and furnish information.

4. Red Triangle free canteen service, information bureau, etc., at each of the 22 Dispersal centres in Canada.

5. Red Triangle Clubs in the principal cities of Canada in the shape of large Y.M.C.A. hostels to furnish bed and board at low rates and to be a rendezvous for soldiers.

6. Seventy-five Secretaries to superintend Red Triangle service in Military Hospitals, Camps and Barracks throughout Canada.

7. Tickets entitling soldiers to full Y.M.C.A. privileges for six months at any local Y.M.C.A.

In addition to our work for the returning soldiers, we have to maintain the Red Triangle service to the full for the soldiers in Siberia, as well as the work of special secretaries in Northern Russia, Palestine and Poland.

Y.W.C.A.

For the wives and children Overseas, dependent upon Canadian soldiers, and for Y.W.C.A. work in Canada generally, a sum of $175,000 from the Red Triangle Fund will be set aside for the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A., which is caring for the soldiers' women folk, and their little ones on the long journey, from Liverpool to Canada, and is also extending its work for Canadian girls.

For their sake also be generous when you make your contribution.

For Canada's Manhood

The Reconstruction program of the *Y. M. C. A.* includes the following vitally important developments:—

1. An increased service to 300,000 teen-age boys in the Dominion—the development of Canadian Standard Efficiency training; Bible Study groups; summer camps; conferences; service for High School boys, for working boys, in the towns and cities; for boys on the farm and for boys everywhere, who have lacked opportunity for mental, moral, physical or social development.

2. Inauguration of Y.M.C.A. work in the country, and the smaller towns and villages lacking Association buildings and equipment, on a plan of county organizations. This will include the establishment of Red Triangle centres for social, recreational and educational work among boys and men, in co-operation with the churches.

3. The promotion of Y.M.C.A. work among Canada's army of workers in industrial plants, both in Y.M.C.A. buildings and in the factory buildings, organizing the social spirit among the industrial workers of our cities by meetings, entertainments, games and sports.

4. The establishment of the Red Triangle in isolated districts where lumbermen, miners and other workers hold the front trenches of industry.

5. Besides these main fields of increased activity for 1919, we have to provide for enlarged work among railway men, college students and for our campaign to encourage physical and sex education. Under all our work we place the fundamental foundation of manly Christianity.

FOR the sake of our victorious soldiers and their dependents, and the happiness of their home-coming; for the sake of our future citizens, our teen-age boys; for the sake of rural life in Canada; for the sake of the social betterment of the toilers in factory and workshop; for the sake of lonely men and boys in our mines and forests; for the sake of Christian Society and Canadian manhood—we appeal to you. Give us your contribution, little or big. Be as generous as you can.

Hand your contribution to the canvasser when he calls, or if you live where it is difficult for him to call, send it by check, money order or registered letter to the National Treasurer, Red Triangle Campaign, 120 Bay Street, Toronto.

Please Note:

We are not asking for money to carry on our work Overseas, with the Army in Great Britain, France or Belgium. That work will continue at its maximum for some months, financially provided for by the liquidation of our assets Overseas, and will not terminate till the last man has sailed for home.

Canadian Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Campaign $1,100,000 May 5th to 9th Canada's Victory Appeal

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada

The Red Triangle Campaign is being conducted under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.

Hon. Campaign Chairman: JOHN W. ROSS, Montreal

Campaign Chairman: G. HERBERT WOOD, Toronto

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Ship Your Wool to Guelph!

FARMERS! DON'T sacrifice your wool. Last year 24 farmers from Lennox and Addington county shipped their wool to the Co-operative Sale at Guelph and received an average price of 72c. The local price averaged 66c., a clear gain to farmers who shipped to Guelph of 6c. per lb.

How to Ship

The plan is simple. Obtain tags from R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, or G. B. Curran, Napanee. Wool sacks and paper twine are supplied free. Take your wool to the freight or Express office, bill to Ontario Sheep Breeders, Guelph. Do not pay express or freight. A check for the estimated value of the wool will be mailed at once, less charges.

For fuller information and application forms write or phone

R. W. WADE, Secretary.
Ontario Sheep Breeders,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

G. B. CURRAN,
Ontario Dept. of Agriculture,
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O. M. S. A. At Home, Monday evening, April 21st,. Orchestra. Dancing. Refreshments.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat. ; First class Workmen ; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

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BOYLE & SON.

20-a

From the Kolnische Zeitung, Berlin paper of September, 1914

Then and Now—"There will be no such country as Great Britain, at the end of the war, in existence in its place we will have little Britain, a narrow strip of Island territory peopled by loutish football lickers, living on crumbs Germany will bring to throw to them. Whatever this war may bring in its train certain it is that the invincible and childish military system of Britain will shortly fall to pieces. Then the once mighty Empire with her naval strength represented by the few old tubs which Germany will have left her, will become the laughing stock of nations,—a scarecrow at which children will point their fingers in disdainful glee."

Let us do our bit though it be only a "mite" in maintaining the silent bulwarks of the Empire, Navy and Mercantile Marine.

—Join us.

Lennox & Addington Branch, Navy League (Ontario) Division.

EDITOR EXPRESS

Dear Sir : Will you kindly explain, through the columns of your paper, what is necessary for a woman to do to insure having a vote at the next Provincial elections. I have the idea that when voting day comes many women who expected to vote will find themselves disfranchised through some little technicality.

SUBSCRIBER.

The voters' lists for the voting at the next Provincial election or on the referendum will be prepared under the Ontario Elections Act by enumerators appointed by the government, and every person, male and female, who would have a vote under the Act will vote on the referendum. When the enumerators start making up their lists see that your name is placed on it. Should your name be omitted an opportunity will be given to revise the list and names may be added or struck off at such revision. The list will likely be prepared several weeks in advance of the voting.—Editor.

LIVE STOCK SHIPPING

Owing to increased business, we have found it necessary to change our shipping day from Friday to **MONDAY.** Will start Monday, April 21st and every Monday following. We are prepared to handle your live stock of all kinds. Come and get a square deal. Phone the manager before selling.

Richmond Farmers Co-operative Association

S. C. S. McKim,
Phone 110 Manager

The Robindale Co-operative Association will ship hogs from Robindale Station on **Thursday, April 24th.** We will pay you right. Highest market price paid.

S. C. S. McKim,
Manager.

FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties of the late Uriah Wilson and John Wilson for sale. For prices and terms of sale apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Agent, Napanee, Ont. 39tf

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT.

41tf

For House Cleaning—Liquid Veneer, O-Cedar Polish, Buffalo Moth Destroyer, BonAmi Soap, Cleansits, etc.—WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

6.30—Sunrise prayer meeting.
10.30—Easter service.
Anthem, "The Ressurection Morn," Rodner ; "Why Seek Ye," Simper.
7.00—Regular Service.
Anthem, "They Have Taken Away My Lord," Stainer.
Double-Mixed Quartette.
Anthem, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," with violin obligato.
The orchestra will assist.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting.
Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer and Praise.
Thursday, 3.00—Ladies' Aid.
Thursday, 7.00 — Three C's meet.
Thursday, 8.00 — Brotherhood meets.
Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

TOWN COUNCIL

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon.

A resolution was passed asking all citizens of the town to put their clocks forward an hour on Sunday night when the present railway time will be adopted by the town.

A resolution was passed respecting the action of the Provincial Highways department in making the Desoronto road the Provincial highway in preference to the Belleville road, which is the natural course of the highway. The resolution expressed the preference of the town of Napanee for the route by the way of the Belleville road.

Go to M. Taylor

For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewelery, wedding rings wedding and shower presents. Full line of 1847 Rodgers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

Election of Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society these officers were elected :

Hon. Presidents—W. J. Paul, M.P., and C. M. Warner.
President—W. S. Herrington, K. C.
Vice-President—Mrs. N. Aikens
Secretary-Treasurer — Rev. A. J. Wilson.
Committee—Dr. R. A. Leonard, Mrs. M. C. Rogers, E. B. Cleveland, J. M. Trenouth, J. W. Robinson, Rev. J. H. H. Coleman.

Lecture on the War.

By Capt. the Rev. J. F. Nicholson, M.C., of Kingston, Chaplain of the 4th Canadian Mounted Police, in the Armouries, Napanee, on Monday, April 28th, 1919, at 8 p.m. Capt. Nicholson spent two and a half years on the firing line in France and Flanders, and was decorated for bravery on the field of battle. He will have a thrilling story to tell. Come and hear him. Musical selections will be rendered during the evening by Master Emmerson O'Connor, the well-known boy vocalist, of Kingston, and others. Kimmerly's orchestra will dispense patriotic and National airs. H. B. Sherwood, Esq., will act as chairman. Returned soldiers are especially invited to attend in a body as guests of the management. The proceeds will be devoted to the erection of a memorial tablet, upon which the names of those heroes in the County who made the supreme sacrifice will be engraved. Admission to any part of the building 25c. God Save the King.

Stores Robbed

On Friday night last thieves entered the Normile Garage by climbing through a back window and stole a number of flashlights, valued at about $12.00. From there the thieves went to Mr. R. J. Wales' stores and after forcing open the door, helped themselves to a quantity of tobacco, nuts, cakes and other goods to the value of about $15.00. Not satisfied apparently with these exploits the bunch returned on Monday evening, bringing back with them some of the cake they stole on Friday night and leaving it scattered over the floor. Besides again helping themselves freely to the contents of the shelves, the burglars opened the safe and took from it a box of Victory bonds to the amount of $3,200, leaving thousands of dollars worth of the same kind of bonds in the box, and took from it bonds. All but three of the bonds were registered bonds and are of no use to the thieves, and as they left the envelopes which contained the bonds behind them a record of the numbers of the bonds was easily made. The stolen bonds were as follows: three $100 and one $500 bearer bonds, Miss Ida J. Wales registered bonds, three $100, Robert S. Wales ; one $500 bond, Robt. J. Wales ; one $50 bond, Alma E. Wales ; one $100 bond, Mary Wales ; one $50 bond Marion E. Wales ; one $1000 bond, Ida J. Wales in trust for Ann E. Wales ; one $500 bond, Ida J. Wales. The thieves, supposed to be four in number and all young, were seen by Messrs Fralick and Purdy, who were on their way home and on investigating the store was found open by Mr. Purdy, who immediately notified Mr. Wales. The same bunch were noticed taking a train at the station later in the morning. Entrance was gained to the store on Monday night by smashing the large plate glass in the door. In smashing the glass one of the thieves must have cut his hand as marks of blood were found in several places around the store. The box in the safe containing the bonds was taken out of the safe and carried over behind some of the Gibbard Furniture Co's lumber piles, where it was found broken open in the morning.

For everything fresh and clean in groceries go to **H. W. KELLY.** You can get the best bacon in town, fresh once a week. Also Oleomargarine, fresh Cream ery Butter. Don't forget our good Coffee, one trial, and you will be convinced. We pay the highest price for eggs. 16-c

Let Us Make Your Next

TAILOR-MADE SUIT

From our splendid range of Blue and Black Serges Cheviots and Vicunas.

Grey and Brown Worsteds in plain weaves of patterns.

Best Trimmings Used.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring. Napanee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

GOOD FRIDAY

12 to 3 p.m.—The Three Hours Service.
7.30—Evening Prayer and service.

EASTER DAY

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Shortened Matins and Choral Eucharist.
12.15—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.
Special music morning and evening.

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship on Saturday, April 19th, 1919. Will pay $20.50 for select hogs, and the raise, if any, $17.50 for Sows. Calves from 8c to 12c. Banks close at 1 p.m.

J. W. HAMBLY.
G. H. WILLIAMS.

Poultry Meeting.

The Napanee Poultry Association will meet on Monday night, April 21st, in the office of the Department of Agriculture.

J. M. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

BOYES' GROCERY.

Fruits in season, oranges, grape fruit, prunes, apricots, jams, marmalade, honey in pails. Big assortment of choice biscuits and cakes. Try our Black Tea. Our Coffee the best in town, fresh ground.

G. W. BOYES,
Phone 236. John St.

New Drug Store

The former drug store in the Harshaw Block will be re-opened **on Saturday, April 26th,** with a new fresh stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Chocolates, Stationery, Cigars. The store is being thoroughly cleaned painted and papered and the new stock is arriving daily.

GEO. W. NIXON

STALLION OWNERS

A meeting of all the stallion owners who intend to travel horses in Lennox & Addington in 1919, will be held in the **Agricultural Office, Napanee,** at 2 o'clock **Saturday April 26th.** Important matters will be discussed of interest to every stallion owner. If considered advisable, a horse association will be formed to protect stallion owners interests.

G. B. CURRAN.

Daylight saving time will be observed in Napanee commencing Sunday night, April 20th, at midnight.

Mrs. Brown Tries It.

We were talking about the War Savings and Thrift Stamps, and Mrs. Brown said she had noticed the posters in the stores, post offices and banks, and that in one store she had visited recently she had seen the card reading : "Will you take your change in Thrift Stamps ?" But she said she hadn't done so, being under the impression that they were more especially for children.

I ventured to ask if she had a preference for any particular store. "Oh yes," she replied "I always go to ——." "Why" I think I get good prices there and better value."

"Do you know how much you save by your careful buying in that manner ?" I enquired. "No," she answered, "but I feel sure I do save something, otherwise I would not take the trouble to compare prices in making out my shopping list."

"Well," I said, "Mrs Brown, let me suggest an easy plan so that you may know how much you save. Every time you effect a saving by your careful buying, buy thrift stamps with the amount saved. Or if the saving is large enough, buy a war savings stamp. You won't miss the money and in a short time you will accumulate quite a number of these Stamps. You will find it very interesting. And it will give you the satisfaction of knowing what your saving really is."

"I'll do it," she eagerly exclaimed, "I'd never thought of it in that way before."

Have your Follow Mrs. Brown's advice and you will find it worth while.

Daylight saving time will be observed in Napanee commencing Sunday night, April 20th, at midnight.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister

9.45—Morning class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
6.30—Organ Recital.
7.00—Evening worship.
Easter services, with special music, morning and evening.
Monday, 6.30—Trail Rangers.
Tuesday, 6.30—C.G.I.T.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.
Thursday, 7.30—Tuxis Boys.
Thurs., 8.00—Choir practice.
Please remember "The Crucifixion" Good Friday, at 8 p. m. Prof. Staples and Mr. Anglin, soloists. Choir of 40 voices.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Society has at its disposal a comparatively new sewing machine. For full particulars regarding machine apply to Mrs. J. W. Robinson.

The hall will be open from 2 to 4 each Saturday until May 1st, 1919.

TALK ABOUT CLUBROOMS ? WELL !

The Napanee Branch, Great War Veterans Association opened their new clubrooms in the Harshaw Block on April 9th and say, boys, it's a dandy. They have secured the best site in town with its fine large, bay window overlooking Dundas street, plenty of hygene, clean and wholesome. They have had it thoroughly renovated, newly lighted, painted and panelled. It is not luxurious-ly furnished with easy chairs and lounges. Of course in time when funds allow, they will have a few easy chairs no doubt. But at present they have card tables, and a few plain but awfully nice chairs, "rather hard to sit on if you wished to spend your time reading."

Nevertheless it is a fine clubroom, just what every town needs and the Town of Napanee should help to keep a good fling going in our own town. All the credit for such a classy club room is due the returned soldiers" of this town and district as they have worked hard to make it a dandy club and a place where they can go and spend their spare moments playing games or reading. The venture is due to the returned soldiers as they have had no help, but they are looking toward the future. Anyway the club is open boys, we hope to see you and find you there enjoying yourself when your time allows.

Now I want to tell you on our night of the opening, after the general business of the Branch was concluded, yes business, as this branch does business from coast to coast, the Daughters of the Empire, after reading a very fitting address, with their congratulations upon the very spacious and pleasant clubroom, presented the club with a cheque for $100. After the presentation the president replied with a few words of appreciation on behalf of the club and called for three hearty cheers for that patriotic order known as the Daughters of the Empire, which were given most heartily. Following is a copy of the address :

Mr President and gentlemen of the Great War Veterans Association of Napanee

It is a great pleasure to us as a kindred organization to be here this evening and extend to you all a sincere welcome home (however inadequately expressed) to your own town and county, after the trials and dangers you have experienced in serving your country.

We will not, however, dwell upon this phase, as we know that brave men do not like standing and hearing themselves glorified, but we shall always remember that it owing to the gallantry of our Canadian boys, and our allies, that our country has been made safe to dwell in, not only for us but all hope for our children and our children's children, and we feel sure you are all quite aware of our gratitude for all you have done.

On this happy occasion we cannot forget those brave comrades whom you left behind you sleeping their last sleep in the fair fields of Flanders and of France, and in the unknown depths of the seven seas. It has been said truly : "He who dies for his country, dies not at all," for they live for forever in our hearts, and in the hearts of those who come after us.

"Now they remain to us forever Who with such splendor gave their youth away ;
Perpetual spring is their inheritance,
Though they lived in Flanders and in France."

A round of years in one remembered day."

As proof of the sentiments before expressed, allow me, Mr. President, on behalf of the United Empire Loyalist" chapter of the Imperial order, Daughters of the Empire, to present you with a cheque which though not for its large an amount as we might wish, as large as you could probably make use of, still, we have done what we could in this direction, and hope our donation will be of some material help to the G.W.V.A., which we offer as a slight token of our regard.

We also appreciate you gentlemen upon the spacious and pleasant club room you have secured where we hope you may spend many happy and profitable hours.

As there are some ladies waiting to offer you some light refreshment, I will conclude with the wish : "May good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both !"

ALICE HARSHAW,
Regent.

Muresco tints for walls and ceilings. Easy to apply. Will not streak or rub off, and may be used over wall paper. Comes in many beautiful colors. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Masters & Snider

Funeral Directors and Embalming

Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand

Centre Street, Napanee

Phone —Office 30, Residence 145. 8tf

BEANS ! BEANS ! BEANS !

M. B. Mills wants all your White Beans. Must be hand-picked and clean. Bring in samples and get prices. 17-tf

For Sale

A second hand combination coal and gas Gurney-Oxford range, in good condition at Wilson's Hardware Store. 18a

I.O.D.E. Entertainment on 25th April next.

Everyone is kindly asked to reserve above date for an entertainment which will arouse universal interest, one feature of which will be a complimentary supper tendered to our returned men.

Tally and playing cards for sale at WALLACE'S.

Save through W.S.S. plan.

WONDERLAND

MONDAY, APRIL 21st

Select Pictures present CONSTANCE TALMAGE in

"Up the Road with Sally"

Guaranteed with Burglars in the house, still she laughs, so will you. This picture is certainly worth seeing.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23

Wm. Fox presents

Theda Bara

in the 10 reel production

" CLEOPATRA "

It was photographed in California.

It represents the co-ordinated playing of 30,000 people.

It took months to make and represents the expenditure of huge sums for the erection of Egyptian and Roman cities.

It portrays the world's first naval battle—the battle of Actium —the first great naval conflict ever filmed.

80 vessels were especially constructed for the naval battle scenes, and later burned to the water's edge.

Miss Bara wears 50 distinctly different costumes. Before and during the production ten seamstresses were constantly working on Miss Bara's costumes.

To match each costume the siren of the Nile wears a complete set of jewels—fifty sets of dazzling baubles.

5,000 people who do not appear on the screen were active in the work of production—carpenters, masons, painters, hostlers, ship builders, and the like.

3000 horses were used in the battle and desert scenes.

10,000 gallons of wine were consumed by the armies of Rome and Egypt.

This is a Big Road Show, and better than "The Birth of a Nation." Special music.

Admission, 25c. We pay War Tax.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

We have a **Moth Bag** for every size of fur coat—WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

PHOTOS **Amateurs Attention** **Picture Framing**

Have your FILMS DEVELOPED and PRINTED by a Practical Photographer, at

THE COOKE STUDIO

Next to Napanee Post Office.

ENLARGING **COPYING**

SHINGLES 600,000

HIGH GRADE WHITE and RED CEDAR.

It will pay you to see us before you buy.

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to Dafoe & Waller. 45tf

STRAND THEATRE !

House of First-Class Photo Plays.

M. MAKER, Proprietor.

Friday and Saturday, April 18th and 19th

Jesse L. Larky presents SESSUE HAYAKAWA in a big 5 reel drama

" The Call of the East,"

also FATTY ARBUCKLE in a 2 reel comedy "GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

Mon., Tues., April 21-22

Douglas Fairbanks in the thrilling Wyoming drama

"The Man From Painted Post"

presented by Artcraft pictures Corp. also Comedy and News.

Wed., Thur., April 23-24

Madame Petrova in a huge 5 reel drama, **" THE LAW OF THE LAND,"** also **William Duncan** in **"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS."**

REGULAR ADMISSION

Don't Fail to see these Shows they are GOOD.

Napanee Orchestra Wednesday night. On-We-Glide, Saturday night.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.
Best of Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarrets, Pipes, Etc.
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary. Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A CALL.

NEW SUITS
—AT—
$15.00
New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

We are Continually Surprised
to hear someone whose eyes we are testing say—"I never had my eyes properly tested before, and did not think they could be the cause of my headaches, my nervousness or my inability to read and not get dull and sleepy.

We can test you and honestly advise whether an eye doctor is necessary, and generally save you dollars.

We are also expert in fitting the specialists prescriptions, saving you time and trouble in the city.—All latest shapes Round-Oval-Leaf, invisible bifocals, shell rims, etc.

Testing Free—A. F. CHINNECK
—at—
F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

MINUTES OF RICHMOND COUNCIL.

Selby, April 7th, 1919
The council met at Selby.
The members present were Carlton Woods, Reeve, and Councillors W. J. Gollinger, I. G. Sexsmith, Merle Sills, and A. C. McConnell.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by I. G. Sexsmith, that the accounts of Wm. Gould, $8.00, and W. J. Gollinger, $8.00, Alfred McCutcheon, $10.00, for shovelling snow on county roads of Richmond, for year 1919 be paid and the same be refunded by the County to Township Treasurer at June session as per resolution of County council passed June 1918. Carried.
Moved by I. G. Sexsmith seconded by Merle Sills, that this council authorize all ratepayers in this township who have been assessed for one or more dogs by 1919 assessor, and have since disposed of them, that they present their claims to this council before court of revision in June as after that date all such claims are illegal. —Carried.
Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by I. G. Sexsmith, that Reeve Woods and councillor A. C. McConnell be a committee to investigate a cattle pass in 10th concession of Richmond as there has been a complaint made to this council that said pass is not safe to travel over, and report the same to the council at the next session. Carried.
Moved by I. G. Sexsmith, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that this council instruct their clerk to fill in as instructed, the correspondence received from secretary of Dominion Alliance, Toronto, and return the same immediately.
Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that the following accounts be paid. Daniel Richmond, bonus on 44 rods fence $11.00 ; Geo. H. Henderson, 25 loads gravel furnished road division No. 48, 82.50 ; Patrick Jordan 85.00 for opening road north of the Roman Catholic church, winter 1919 ; Mrs. Doney, and for April, 85.00 ; H. A. Wood, registering checks and extra work re collecting taxes and dividing clergy reserve interest, 822.50 ; Carried.
Moved and seconded that this council adjourn to meet on the first Monday in May at the hour of 10 o'clock (old time) a. m.
JAMES McKITTRICK Clerk.

A Painter of History.

Mr. Robert Harris, C.M.G., who died in Montreal recently, had a long and distinguished career, chiefly as a figure and portrait painter. One of his best known works was "The Fathers of Confederation," executed under a commission from the Dominion Government. It contained the figures of thirty-three Canadian statesmen, and was regarded as an accurate representation of them and of great historical value. Unfortunately this painting, which hung for many years in the lobby at the main entrance to the House of Parliament, Ottawa, was destroyed in the fire. Among the offices which he held were President of the Royal Canadian Academy, 1893-1906; president of the Ontario Society of Artists and Director of the Art School, Montreal Art Association, 1883-87. He was created a C.M.G. in 1902.

A sanitary hair brush has the flexible pad, which enables that part to be separated from the back for cleansing.

LIFT CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

Doesn't hurt! Lift any corn or callus off with fingers

Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the corns, calluses and "hard skin" on bottom of feet, then lift them off.
When Freezone removes corns from the toes or calluses from the bottom of feet, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

Timber Wealth of Dominion

THE main distribution of the commercial timber throughout the Dominion has been estimated by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior to be as follows:

	Acres.
British Columbia	50,000,000
Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba	11,000,000
Ontario	70,000,000
Quebec	100,000,000
New Brunswick	9,000,000
Nova Scotia	5,000,000

In all the provinces of Canada there are, says the Canadian Forestry Journal, large areas of non-agricultural lands which have been so completed denuded of forests by unwise methods of cutting, or by fire, or both, that they are in a wholly unproductive condition, due to the complete destruction of all young growth and seed trees. Only by planting can such lands be restored to productivity within any reasonable length of time and thus be made to play their proper part in the economic life of the country. Nowhere in Canada has such an excellent start been made toward commercial forest planting as in the Province of Quebec, and even here the work done constitutes only a small beginning, in comparison with the real needs of the situation. The lead in this direction has been taken by the Laurentide Company, and the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co.
The Laurentide Company is the pioneer, having commenced planting operations in 1908, and up to the present a total of 453 acres has been planted up by this company, mostly with Norway spruce and white spruce, with a smaller representation of white pine, Scotch pine, red pine, poplar and other minor species. About 1,500 trees are planted to the acre, so that the total number planted to date aggregates some 680,000. During 1918, the Forestry Division of the Laurentide Comany expects to plant about 500,000 young trees, mostly Norway spruce and white spruce. The program for 1920 includes the planting of 700,000 trees, and, for 1921, 1,000,000 trees, mostly white spruce. The rate of planting is to be increased until it totals 2,000,000 trees per year.
Quebec province possesses 120 million acres of merchantable forests, of which about 45,000,000 acres are included in the fire-protected territories of the St. Maurice, Ottawa river, Laurentian and Southern St. Lawrence Associations. Another fifteen million acres of Quebec's forests are privately-owned, about nine million acres being in the seigniories.
At a recent sale of white pine by Gustave Boswick of Berthierville, P.Q., a price of $17 per 1,000 board feet, standing, was realized. Nothing below 16 inches diameter was allowed to be cut on Mr. Boswick's property.
In France, in the last sixty years, 2,200,000 acres of absolutely waste land of various descriptions were reclaimed by forest planting at a total cost of $15,000,000. These acres are now estimated to be worth $125,000,000 and furnish annual crops valued at $10,000,000.
The British Government, says Pearson's Weekly of London, has a scheme in hand to create a wind screen of trees along the top of the cliffs of the exposed western coast at a cost of twenty millions. This screen will not only supply much-wanted wood, but will prevent the salt Atlantic gales sweeping over and souring the land behind it, so freeing millions of acres of land for wheat and other cereal cultivation.
Prices of farm land in various parts of Ohio are being determined partly by the value of the standing timber on the tracts as found by the Department of Forestry at the Ohio Experimental Station. In a number of cases the value of the timber has been estimated by foresters, then the final price is put on the acres by the owner when the actual worth of the trees is known.
Some of the big trees of California are from 300 to 350 feet high, have a diameter of 20 to 60 feet, and some of the trees are 4,000 years old. These trees existed when Abraham went to Egypt, 4,000 years ago, when Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed, and were nearly a thousand years old when David slew Goliath. All these, though, are mere infants compared to the dragon-trees of the Canary Islands, one of which, we are told, was 42 feet in diameter when the Spaniards landed in 1402, and when destroyed by a storm in 1851 was supposed to be over 3,000 years old.—Canadian Forestry Journal.

O'Brien—Ol can say wan thing. Ol'm a self made man. Casey—Is it boastin' ye are or apologizin'?—Irish World.

Africa is four times the size of the United States and comprises nearly one-fourth of the land surface of the earth.

Keeping Canada's Records

THE handling of public records of any kind, the arranging, storing and tabulating of them either for permanent reference or eventual destruction, is usually a fine art, and it certainly isn't stretching the point very far to say that it is an art which is pursued probably less than any other art in existence.
In the case of governments in general, it has been conspicuous by its absence, and in the case of the Canadian Government in particular, its tenancy has been shouted from the housetops.
It isn't as though there were no oracles in existence which could be consulted or systems which could be used as models, though to be sure the good ones could probably be numbered on the fingers of one hand —and never mind the thumb. Great commercial institutions, such as the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, under positive pressure have produced record storage warehouses just as perfect and automatic in their way as human brain and healing in its descent from the file to the furnace—or to be more correct nowadays the reporter—as are the processes upon a 15-inch gun in its journey from the Elswick ingot to the Queen Elizabeth. But Governments laboring under the confusing searchlights of divided public opinion are slow to move, slower to be convinced and positively doubtful to act upon, especially when under the old regime, or lack of it, there is always room for just one file more, and then as the door will shut. Departments have to be brought together in conference with a legion of special wants, choked and burning records rooms have to be allowed to prove their case, plans have to be considered and properties perhaps acquired, and when at last the ground may have been cleared, the Government may go out of power, and the whole business be thrown into the melting pot again—and all the while the records are piling up and up, and a respite never comes.
It has been like this in Ottawa ever since the beginning of things. No systematic attempt to deal with Government records and separate the departmental chaff from the wheat has ever been made. When an enthusiastic Dominion archivist has gained permission to search for certain invaluable documents, a wise friend has been known to ask, "Where are you going to do the sorting?" and the very recollection of the Archives Building is apt to be filled to bursting, and of the mountains of material awaiting his flail, has been enough to make him shut metaphorical hands to his head and hurriedly think of something else.
And so things have gone on until Canadian Government departments are one and all exuding records at every pore and vital state papers creak by law with ancient parchments are hardly restrained from breaking down their prison doors and turning on their keepers with a clamor for better housing.
However, it is always the proverbial straw which is the last straw which is the straw which is the straw which is the

Cap'n Warren's Wards

by JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

Copyright, 1911, by D. Appleton & Co.

FOREWORD.

This delightful story of a Cape Cod sea captain's adventures in New York is one of the best romances from the pen of Joseph C. Lincoln. There is a real plot, and the story is full of genuine humor and splendid character drawing.

CHAPTER I.

"A Person Named Elisha Warren."

"OSTABLE!" screamed the brakeman, opening the car door and yelling his loudest, so as to be heard above the rattle of the train and the shriek of the wind. "Ostable!"

The brakeman's cap was soaked through, his hair was plastered down on his forehead, and in the yellow light from the car lamps his wet nose glistened as if varnished. The windows streamed as each succeeding gust flung its miniature freshet against them.

The passengers in the car did not seem greatly interested in the brakeman's announcement. The red faced person in the seat nearest the door slept soundly, as he had done for the last hour and a half. He had boarded the train at Brockton and after requesting the conductor not to "lemme git by Bayport, Bill," at first favored his fellow travelers with a song and then sank into slumber.

Mr. Atwood Graves, junior partner in the New York firm of Sylvester, Kuhn & Graves, lawyers, stirred uneasily on the lumpy plush cushion, looked at his watch, then at the time table in his hand, noted that the train was now seventy-two minutes late and for at least the fifteenth time mentally cursed the railway company, the whole of Cape Cod from Sandwich to Provincetown and the fates which had brought him there.

The train slowed down in a jerky, hiccupy sort of way and crept on till the car in which Mr. Graves was seated was abreast the lighted windows of a small station, where it stopped. Peering through the water streaked pane at the end of his seat the lawyer saw dim silhouettes of uncertain outline moving about. They moved with provoking slowness.

Then, behind the door which the brakeman, after announcing the station, had closed again, sounded a big laugh. The heartiness of it grated on Mr. Graves' nerves. What idiot could laugh on such a night as this aboard a train over an hour late?

The laugh was repeated. Then the door was flung briskly open, and a man entered the car. He was a big man, broad shouldered, inclined to stoutness, wearing a cloth cap with a visor and a heavy ulster, the collar of which was turned up. Through the gap between the open coat and the collar bristled a short grayish beard. The face above the beard and below the visor was sunburned, with little wrinkles about the eyes and curving lines from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth. The upper lip was shaved, and the eyebrows were heavy and grayish black. Cap, face and ulster were dripping with water.

"Well, I tell you, Ezra," he called over his shoulder, "if it's too deep to wade maybe I can swim. Fat floats, they tell me, and Abbie says I'm gettin' fleshier every day. So long."

He closed the door and, smiling broadly, swung down the aisle.

"Hello, cap'n!" cried one passenger. "What's the south shore doin' over here in this flood?"

"What's the matter, cap'n?" demanded another. "Broke loose from your moorin's, have you? Did you ever see such a night in your life?"

The man in the ulster shook hands with each of his questioners, removing a pair of wet, heavy leather gloves as he did so.

"Don't know's I ever did, Dan," he answered. "Couldn't see much of it, one but its color, and that's black. I come over this mornin' to attend to some business at the courthouse—deeds to some cranberry bog property I just bought—and Judge Baxter made me go home with him to dinner. Stayed at his house all the afternoon, and then his man, Ezra Hallet, undertook to drive me up here to the depot. Talk about blind pilotin'! Where's the judge's horse was a new one, not used to the roads; Ezra's nearsighted, and I couldn't use my glasses 'count of the rain. Let alone that, 'twas darker'n the fore hold of Noah's ark. Was so! Sometimes we was in the ruts, and sometimes we was in the bushes. I told Ez we'd ought to have fetched along a dipsy lead, then maybe we could get our bearin's by soundin's.

"Couldn't see 'em if we did get 'em, says he. 'No,' says I, 'but we could taste 'em. Man that's driven through as much Ostable mud as you have ought to know the taste of every road in town.'"

"Well, you caught the train any how," observed Dan.

"Yup. If we'd been crippled as well as blind we could have done that." He seated himself just in front of the pair and glanced across the aisle at Mr. Graves, to find the latter looking intently at him.

"Pretty tough night," he remarked, nodding.

"Yes," replied the lawyer briefly. He did not encourage conversation with casual acquaintances. The latest arrival had caught his attention because there was something familiar about him. He must have seen him before.

Conversation across the aisle was brisk, and its subjects were many and varied. Mr. Graves became aware, more or less against his will, that the person called "cap'n" was, if not a leader in politics and local affairs, still one whose opinions counted. Some of those opinions as given were pointed and dryly descriptive—as, for instance, when a certain town meeting candidate was compared to a sculpin, "with a big head that sort of impresses you till you get close enough to realize it has to be big to make room for so much mouth."

The conductor entered the car and stopped to collect a ticket from the new passenger. It was evident that he, too, was acquainted with the latter.

"Evening, cap'n," he said politely. "Train's a little late tonight."

"It is—for tonight's train," was the prompt response. "But if it keeps on at the rate it's travelin' now it'll be a little early for tomorrow mornin's, won't it?"

The conductor laughed. "Guess you're right," he said. "This is about as wet a storm as I've run through since I've been on the road."

The brakeman swung open the door to shout: "Denboro! Denboro!" The conductor picked up his lantern and hurried away, the locomotive whistled hoarsely, and the train hiccupped alongside another little station. Mr. Graves, peering through the window, imagined that here the silhouettes on the platform moved more briskly They seemed almost excited. He inferred that Denboro was a bigger and more wide awake village than Ostable.

But he was mistaken. The reason for the excitement was made plain by the conductor a moment afterward. That official entered the car, removed his uniform cap and rubbed a wet forehead with a wetter hand.

"Well, gentlemen," he said, "I've been expecting it, and here it is. Mark Side down as a good prophet, you! There's a washout a mile farther on and a telegraph pole across the track. It's blowing great guns and raining pitchforks. It'll be out of the question for us to go further than Denfield, I'd then. Darn a railroad man's job anyhow!"

Five minutes later Mr. Graves descended the steps of the car, his travelling bag in one hand and his umbrella in the other. As soon as both feet were securely planted on the platform he put down the bag to wrestle with the umbrella and the hurricane, which was apparently blowing from four directions at once. Feeling his hat heaving his head, he became aware that the umbrella had turned inside out. He threw the wreck violently under the train and stooped to pick up the bag. The bag was no longer there.

"It's all right," said a calm voice behind him. "I've got your satchel, neighbor. Better beat for harbor, hadn't we? Here—this way."

The bewildered New Yorker felt his arm seized in a firm grip, and he was rushed across the platform, through a deluge of wind driven water, and into a small, hot, and smelling waiting room. When he pushed his hat clear of his eyes he saw that his rescuer was the big man who boarded the train at Ostable.

"Dirty weather, hey?" he observed pleasantly. "Sorry your umbrella had to go by the board. I see you was carryin' too much canvas and tried to run alongside in time to give you a tow, but you was dismasted just as I got there. Here's your dunnage, all safe and sound."

He extended the traveling bag at arm's length. Mr. Graves accepted his property and murmured thanks, not too cordially.

"Well," went on his companion, "here we are! And I for one wanted to be somewhere else, Caleb," turning to the station master, who came in at that moment, "any way of my gettin' home tonight?"

"Fraid not, cap'n," was the answer. "I don't know of any. Guess you'll have to put up at the hotel and wait till mornin'."

"I'm booked for South Denboro, and that's only seven miles off. I'd swim the whole seven rather than put up at Sim Titcomb's hotel. I've been there afore, thank you! Look here, Caleb, can't I hire a team and drive over?"

"Don't know's you can. S'pose you might ring up Peter Shattuck and ask him. He's pretty particular about his horses, though, and I ca'late he"—

"All right. I'll ring him up. Pete ought to get over some of his particularness to oblige me. I've helped him once or twice."

"Excuse me, sir," said the lawyer. "Did I understand you to say you were going to South Denboro?"

"Yes. I am if the powers and Pete Shattuck 'll let me."

"You were going to drive over? May I go with you? I'm very anxious to get to South Denboro tonight. I have some very important business there, and I want to complete it and get away tomorrow. I must be back in New York by the morning following."

"Well, I don't know, Mr."—

"Graves is my name."

"I don't know, Mr. Graves. This ain't goin' to be a pleasure cruise exactly. You might get pretty wet."

"I don't care. I can get dry again when I get there. Of course I shall share the expense of the livery. I shall be greatly obliged if I may go with you. If not, I must try for a rig myself."

"Oh, if you feel that way about it, why, come ahead and welcome. I was only warnin' you, that's all. However, with me aboard for ballast, I guess we won't blow away. Wait a jiffy till I get after Pete."

He entered the ticket office and raised a big hand to the little crank of the telephone bell.

"Let's see, Caleb," he called, "what's Shattuck's number?"

"Four long and two short," answered the station master.

Graves, wondering vaguely what sort of telephone system was in use on Cape Cod, heard his prospective pilot ring the instrument for a full two seconds, repeating the ring four times altogether. This he followed with two sharp tinkles. Then came a series of shouted "Hellos!" and at last fragments of one-half of a dialogue.

"What you, Shattuck? Know who this is, don't you? Yes, that's right. Say, how many folks listen every time a bell rings on this line? I've heard no less'n eight receivers come down so far. Two of 'em went up then. Did you hear 'em? Sartin. I want to hire a team to go over home with. Tonight —sartin. I don't care. Yes, you will too. Yes, you will. Send my man back with it tomorrow. I don't care what it is, so it's got four legs and wheels."

And so on for at least five minutes. Then the captain hung up the receiver and came back to the waiting room.

"Bargain's made, Mr. Graves," he announced. "Pete'll have some sort of a turnout alongside soon's he can get it harnessed. If you've got any extra storm duds in that satchel of yours I'd advise you to put 'em on. We're goin' to have a rough passage."

Just how rough it was likely to be, Graves realized when he emerged from the station to board the Shattuck buggy. Pete himself had driven the equipage over from the livery stable.

"I wouldn't do this for anybody but you, cap'n," he vouchsafed in what might be called a reproachful shout.

"Wouldn't do what?" replied the captain, looking first at the ancient horse and then at the battered buggy.

"Let this horse out a night like this."

"Humph! I should think night would be the only time you would let him out. There, there, there! Never mind. Get aboard, Mr. Graves. Put your satchel on the floor between your feet. Here, let me h'ist that boot for you."

The "boot" was a rubber curtain buttoned across the front of the buggy, extending from the dashboard to just below the level of the driver's eyes. The lawyer clambered in behind it. the captain followed, the end of the reins was passed through a slit in the boot, Mr. Shattuck, after inquiring if they were "all taut," gave the command, "Gid-dap!" and horse and buggy moved around the corner of the station out into darkness.

The view ahead, over the boot, was blackness, bordered by spidery trees and branches whipping in the wind. Occasionally they passed houses sitting well back from the road, a lighted window gleaming cozily. All ceased as they moved, the storm seemed to gather force.

"It is blowing worse than ever, isn't it?" yelled the nervous Graves.

"Hey? No; just about the same. It's dead sou'west, and we're getting out of the woods, that's all. Up on those bare hills we catch the full force of it right off the sound. Be there pretty soon now if this Old Hundred of a horse would quit walkin' in his sleep and really move. Thena lights ahead are South Denboro."

The lights were clustered at the foot of a long and rather steep hill. Down the declivity bounced and rocked the buggy. The horse's hoofs sounded hollow on the planks of a bridge. The road narrowed and became a village street, bordered and arched by tall trees which groaned and thrashed in the hurricane. The rain, as it beat in over the boot, had, so the lawyer fancied, a salty taste.

The captain bent down. "Say, mister," he shouted, "where was it you wanted to stop? Who is it you're lookin' for?"

"What?"

"I say—Heavens to Betsy—how that wind does screech! I say, where'bouts shall I land you? This is South Denboro. Whose house do you want to go to?"

"I'm looking for one of your leading citizens, Elisha Warren is his name."

"What?"

"Elisha Warren. I"—

He was interrupted. There was a sharp crack overhead, followed by a tremendous rattle and crash. Then down upon the buggy descended what to Graves appeared to be an avalanche of scratching, tearing twigs and branches. They ripped away the boot and uprobe and jammed him back against the seat, their sharp points against his breast. The buggy was jerked forward a few feet and stopped short.

He heard the clatter of hoofs and shouts of "Whoa!" and "Stand still!" He tried to rise, but the tangle of twigs before him seemed impenetrable, so he

"It's all right," said a calm voice behind him.

gave it up and remained where he was. Then after an interval came a hail from the darkness:

"Hi, there! Mr. Graves, ahoy! Hurt, be you?"

"No." The lawyer's tone was doubtful. "No-o, I—I guess not. That you, captain?"

"Yes, it's me. Stand still, you fool head! Quit your hoppin' up and down!" These commands were evidently addressed to the horse. "Glad you ain't hurt. Better get out, hadn't you?"

"I—I'm not sure that I can get out. What on earth has happened?"

"Tree limb carried away. Lucky for us we got the brush end 'stead of the butt. Scooch down and see if you can't wriggle out underneath. I did."

Mr. Graves obediently "scooched." After a struggle he managed to slide under the tangle of branches and at length stood on his feet in the road beside the buggy.

Graves found his companion standing at the horse's head, holding the frightened animal by the bridle. The rain was descending in a flood.

"Well," gasped the agitated New Yorker, "I'll be hanged if this isn't"—

"Ain't it? But say, Mr. Graves, who did you say you was comin' to see?"

"Oh, a person named Elisha Warren! He lives in this forsaken hole somewhere, I believe. If I had known

"I—I'm not sure that I can get out."

what an experience I must go through to see him I'd have seen him at the devil."

From the bulky figure at the horse's head came a chuckle.

"Humph! Well, Mr. Graves, if the butt of that limb had fetched us instead of t'other end I don't know but you might have seen him there. I'm Elisha Warren, and that's my house over yonder where the lights are."

CHAPTER II.

The Will of Abijah.

"THIS is your room, Mr. Graves," said Miss Abigail Baker, placing the lighted lamp on the bureau. "And here's a pair of socks and some slippers. They belong to Elisha Warren, that is—but he's got more. Cold water and towels and soap are on the washstand over yonder, but I guess you've had enough cold water for one night. There's plenty hot in the bathroom at the end of the hall. You needn't hurry. Supper's waited an hour and a half as 'tis. 'Twon't hurt it to wait a spell longer."

She went away, closing the door after her. The bewildered, wet and shivering New Yorker stared about the room, which, to his surprise, was warm and cozy. Radiators and a bathroom! These were modern luxuries he would have taken for granted had Elisha Warren been the sort of man he expected to find—the country magnate, the leading citizen, fitting brother to the late A. Rodgers Warren of Fifth avenue and Wall street.

But the Captain Warren who had driven him to South Denboro in the rain was not that kind of man at all. His manner and his language were as far removed from those of the late A. Rodgers as the latter's brownstone residence was from this big, rambling house, with its deep stairs and narrow halls, its antiquated pictures and ridiculous, old fashioned wall paper; as far removed as Miss Baker, whom the captain had hurriedly introduced as "my second cousin keepin' house for me," was from the dignified butler at the mansion on Fifth avenue. Certainly this particular Warren was not fitted to be elder brother to the New York broker who had been Sylvester, Kuhn & Graves' client.

It could not be; it could not. There must be some mistake. In country towns there were likely to be several of the same name. There must be another Elisha Warren.

Meanwhile Miss Abigail had descended the stairs to the sitting room. Before a driftwood fire in a big brick fireplace sat Captain Warren in his shirt sleeves, a pair of mammoth carpet slippers on his feet and the said feet stretched luxuriously out toward the blaze.

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"Abbie," observed the captain, "this is solid comfort. Every time I go away from home I get into trouble, don't I? Last trip I took to Boston I lost $30, and"—

"Lost it!" interrupted Miss Baker tartly. "If lendin' Thai Foster ain't givin' it away, then I miss my guess."

"Well," with another chuckle, "Tim don't feel that way. He swore right up and down that he wouldn't take a cent —as a gift. I offered to make him a present of $10, but he looked so shocked that I apologized afore he could say no."

"Yes, and then lent him that thirty. Shocked! The only thing that would shock that good-for-nothin' is bein' set to work. When you get back a copper of that money I'll believe the millennium's struck, that's all."

"Hum! Well, I'll help you believe it —that is, if I have time afore I drop dead of heart disease. What I started to say was that every time I go away from home I get into trouble. Up to Boston 'twas Tim and his 'loan.' Tonight it's about as healthy a sou'wester as I've ever been out in. Dan fetched in the team, has he?"

"Yes; it's in the stable. He says the buggy dash is pretty well scratched up and that it's a wonder you and that Graves man wa'n't killed. Who is he, anyhow?"

"Land knows; I don't."

"You don't know! Then what's he doin' here?"

"Changin' his duds, I guess. That's what I'd do if I looked as much like a drowned rat as he did."

"Lisha Warren, if you ain't the most provokin' thing! Don't be so unlikely. You know what I mean. What's he come here to this house for?"

"Don't know, Abbie. I didn't know he was comin' here till just as we got down yonder by Emery's corner. I asked him who he was lookin' for; he said 'Elisha Warren,' and then the tree crowd in on us. Do come right in, Mr. Graves. I hope you're drier now."

Captain Warren sprang from the chair to greet his visitor, who was standing in the doorway.

"Yes, come right in, Mr. Graves," he urged cordially. "Set down by the fire and make yourself comf'table. Abbie'll have somethin' for us to eat in a jiffy. Pull up a chair."

The lawyer came forward hesitatingly.

"Thank you, captain," he said. "But before I do another one of your hospitality I feel I should be sure there is no mistake. I have come on important business, and"—

"Hold on!" The captain held up a big hand. "Don't you say another word. There's just one business that interests me this minute, and that's supper. Set right down here, Mr. Graves. I'll try to keep you supplied with salt codfish and Abbie'll tend to the molstenin'. Hope that teapot is full up, Abbie. Hot tea tastes good after you've swallowed as much cold rain as Mr. Graves and I have. Father, we have much to be thankful for these mercies set before us. Amen! * * * How's your appetite when it comes to clam pie, Mr. Graves?"

Mr. Graves' appetite was good, and the clam pie was good. So, too, were the hot biscuits and the tea and homemade preserves and cake.

At last, when all the biscuits but one were gone and the cake plate looked like the desert of Sahara, the captain pushed back his chair, rose and led the way into the next room. Miss Baker remained to clear the table.

"Now, then, Mr. Graves, if Mr. Graves," urged the captain. "Nothin' like burnin' wood to look hot and comf'table, is there? It don't always make you feel that way—that's why I put in hot water heat—but for looks and sociableness you can't beat a log fire. Smoke, do you?"

"Yes, occasionally. But, Captain Warren"—

"Here, try that. It's a cigar the judge gave me over to Ostable. He smokes that kind reg'lar, but if you don't like it throw it away. He ain't here to see you do it, so you won't be hurtin' his feelin's any. I'll switch to a pipe if you don't mind. Now we're shipshape and all taut, I ca'late. Let's see. You wanted to talk business, I believe."

"Yes, I do. But before I begin I should like to be sure you are the Elisha Warren I came from New York to interview. I am an attorney. Have you—had you a brother in business in New York?"

"Hey?" The captain turned and looked his guest squarely in the eye. His brows drew together.

"I've got a brother in New York," he answered slowly. "Did he send you here?"

"Was your brother's name A. Rodgers Warren?"

"A. Rodgers? No. His name is Abijah Warren, and—wait! His middle name is Rodgers, though. Did he send you to me?"

"A moment, captain. Was your brother a broker?"

"Yes. His office is or used to be on Broad street. What"—

"You have not heard from him for some time?"

"Not for eighteen years. He and I didn't agree as well as we might. Maybe 'twas my fault, maybe 'twas his. I have my own ideas on that. If you're lookin' for Bije Waren's brother, Mr. Graves, I guess you're come to the right place. But what he sent you to me for or what he wants—for he wants somethin' or he wouldn't have sent—I don't understand."

"Why do you think he wanted something?"

"Because he's Bije Warren and I was brought up with him. When we was young ones together he went to school and I went to work. He got the frostin' on the cake, and I got the burnt crust next to the pan. He went to college, and I went to sea. 'Twas later on that we— Well, never mind that either. What is it he wants of me after eighteen years?"

"He wants a good deal of you, Captain Warren, or did want it."

"Did? Don't he want it now? Is Bije dead?"

"He died ten days ago very suddenly. In a way it was a great shock to us all, yet we have known that his heart was weak. He realized it too."

"So Bije is dead, hey?" Captain Elisha's face was very grave, and he spoke slowly. "Dead! Well, well, well!"

He paused and looked into the fire. Graves saw again that vague resemblance he had caught on the train, but had forgotten. He knew now why he noticed it.

Captain Elisha cleared his throat.

"Well, well!" he sighed. "So Bije has gone. I s'pose you think it's odd, maybe," he went on, "that I ain't more struck down by the news. But, to speak truth, he and I have been so apart and have had nothin' to do with each other for so long that—that—well, I've come to feel as if I didn't have a brother. And I know he felt that way —yes, and wanted to feel so. I know that. There was a time when I'd have got down on my knees and crawled from here to New York to help Bije Warren. I lent him money to start in business. Later on him and I went into partnership together on a—a fool South American speculation that didn't pan out for nothin'. I didn't care for that. I took my chance same as he did. We formed a stock company all amongst ourselves, and I've got my share of the stock somewhere yet. It may come in handy if I ever want to paper the barn. But 'twan't business deals of that kind that parted us; 'twas another matter—somethin' that he did to other folks who'd trusted us and— Humph! this don't interest you, of course. Well, Bije was well off, I know. His wife died way back in the nineties. She was one of them fashionable women, and a hayseed salt herrin' of a bachelor brother-in-law stuck down here in the sand heaps didn't interest her much—except as somethin' to forget, I s'pose. I used to see her name in the Boston papers occasionally, givin' parties at Newport and one thing another. I never envied 'em that kind of life."

"Your brother had two children by his marriage," said Mr. Graves after a moment of silence.

"Hey? Two children? Why, yes, I remember he did. Boy and girl, wa'n't they? I never saw 'em. They've growed up by this time, of course."

"Yes. The eldest, Caroline, is nearly twenty. The boy, Stephen, is a year younger. It is concerning those children, Captain Warren, that I have come to see you. In spite of the estrangement it is evident that his confidence in your judgment and integrity was supreme. His children were his idols, Captain Warren, and he has left them in your charge."

The captain's pipe fell to the hearth.

"What!" he shouted. "Left his children to—to me! Mr. Graves, you're—you're out of your head—or I am!"

"I say that your brother has left his two children in your care until the youngest shall become of age—twenty-one. I have a copy of his will here, and"—

"Wait, wait! Let me think. Left his children to me—to me! Mr. Graves, had Bije lost all his money?"

"No. He was not the millionaire that some thought him. Miss Warren and her brother will be obliged to economize somewhat in their manner of living. But with care and economy their income should be quite sufficient without touching the principal of"—

"Hold on again! The income, you say. What is that income?"

"Roughly speaking, a mere estimate, about $20,000 to $22,000 yearly."

"Jerusalem!" Mr. Graves, are you sure—No; I asked you that before But—but $20,000 a-a year! For mercy sakes, what's the principal?"

"In the neighborhood of $500,000, I believe. I could not say. I had no authority to investigate thoroughly. That will be a part of your duties, but"—

"S-sh! Let me soak this into my brains a little at a time. Bije leaves his children $500,000, half a million, and—and they've got to economize! And I'm— * * * would you mind readin' me that will?"

The attorney drew a long envelope from his pocket, extracted therefrom a folded document, donned a pair of gold mounted eyeglasses and began to read aloud:

"'First, I direct my executor hereinafter named to pay just debts and funeral expenses as soon as may be convenient after my decease.'"

"Did he owe much, think likely?" asked Captain Elisha.

"Apparently not—very little beyond the usual bills of a household."

"Second, I give, devise and bequeath all my estate, both real and personal, to my brother, Elisha Warren, if he survive me, in trust nevertheless for the following purpose—to wit, to invest the same and to use the income thereof for the education and maintenance of my two children, Caroline Edgecombe Warren"—

"Edgecombe? Names for some of his wife's folks, I presume likely. Excuse me for puttin' my oar in again. Go on."

"—'and Stephen Cole Warren'"—

"That's his wife, sartin. She was a Cole. I swan, I beg your pardon."

"—'until the elder, Caroline Edgecombe Warren, shall have reached her twenty-first birthday, when one-half of the principal of said estate, together with one-half of the accumulated interest, shall be given to her and the trust continued for the education and maintenance of my son, Stephen Cole Warren, until he shall have reached his twenty-first birthday, when I direct that the remainder be given to him.

To be continued.

"He has left them in your charge."

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HOUSE PLANTS.

Some Hints for People Who Like Flowers.

In caring for house plants it should be borne in mind that they are of two classes, and that such plants as ferns, palms and other rubber plant will do better in those parts of the room where the light is limited, while flowering plants, such as geraniums, tulips, narcissi and cyclamen must have as much light as possible. Plants are more like human being than like brie-a-brac, and if grown to brighten the home during dull winter months they must not be left to take care of themselves or they will soon fail to fulfil the purpose of their presence.

There are not a large number of successful house plants, and those which experience has shown are best suited for the purpose, demand certain definite conditions. The fundamental condition relates to the atmosphere of the room. If this is suitable even the soil is of secondary importance. The atmosphere must be kept at a suitable temperature and also, for success, must contain plenty of moisture. A dry atmosphere, even when plants are well watered, is fatal to good growth. Regular watering is another important factor for success.

Plants will grow better in houses heated with hot water than they will in this heated by hot air or steam. The latter systems absorb the moisture from the atmosphere with the result that the plant either loses some of its leaves by withering or fails to make healthy growth. Pans of water stood on the radiators to give off moisture always improve the conditions for plants. The blooms will last longer when the atmosphere is kept somewhat cool and moist. The ideal temperature ranges from about 50 to 70 degrees. Higher temperatures necessitate more frequent waterings. Some plants need to be watered daily, others not more than two or three times a week. A pot which rings hollow when tapped with the knuckle needs water. Overwatering is bad for plants, and only one or two varieties, like the spirea will succeed if the pots are allowed to stand in water. All pots should be supplied with good drainage in the form of broken crocks filled in at the bottom of the pot when the plants are potted.

Fresh air is always beneficial, but not in the form of direct draughts. A temperature of 40 degrees or lower will often seriously affect the tender house plants. Palms and ferns are the better for sponging once or twice a month. Never water a sickly plant too freely; it more often requires to be repotted. Most plants will be benefited by a yearly repotting. Healthy plants and plants in flower require much more water than those which are sickly. Soil should not be watered so often that it becomes soggy and always cold. A plant with cold feet and a hot head soon dies.—Experimental Farm Note.

Used British Posters.

Many American posters used in the last Red Cross drive in the United States were posed and acted by well-known London women at the great poster fair held there for the benefit of the Red Cross of Great Britain.

Detecting Forged Bank Notes.

The Bank of England has 32 different methods of detecting forged bank notes.

During the war the London County Council loaned nearly $50,000,000 to the British nation.

SHOWS OF LIVE STOCK

THEY ARE GREAT HELP TO INDUSTRY.

One Great Object of These Organized Exhibitions is to Demonstrate the Desirability of Various Classes of Animals and the Results Have Proved Highly Beneficial Throughout Canada.

A live stock show to be of real value to the industry at large must have as one of its chief objects the demonstrating of the desirable type of animal of whatever classes are included in its prize list, and the prize list must be arranged with a view to giving prominence to the breeds and classes of animals best suited to effect an economy in production of such products as are likely to be in demand in the markets of the world, or in the home market. Local shows naturally give prominence to the breeds and classes of animals most suitable for raising in the particular locality, and when provided these breeds and classes are generally desirable. But if the class of live stock in a district is specially adapted to the district and yet is not in general demand, the local agricultural society responsible for the arrangements for the live stock shows should get in touch with the Provincial Agricultural Department with a view to having the Markets Branch decide whether it is more advisable to attempt to develop a market for this particular supply or to encourage the local breeders to change to some other line of live stock.

On the other hand, the bigger live stock shows such as may or may not have included in their entry list animals from every quarter of a province or of the Dominion should—and do—give the greatest attention to and be guided with a view to encouraging the development of such lines of stock as are recognized as desirable in the world markets. The advisability, in fact, the necessity for preparing to meet the foreign demand for all kinds of live stock, makes it necessary that such policy should be followed by the larger shows, and it is necessary, in order that the prime object in holding these shows may be achieved, that breeders of the kinds of live stock encouraged by the shows shall follow the lines suggested by the decision of the judges; it is necessary to the management to see that the judges act in accordance with their policy.

As regards the policy of the show management, which, in order to secure the desired results, must be the policy of the Agricultural Department as established on the trend of demand, there is often found a want of sympathy on the part of breeders, who, if they exhibit their stock and are not awarded prizes to which, in their own judgment, they are entitled, refuse to change their breeding practice and prefer to refuse to exhibit at succeeding shows. This attitude is very generally considered merely as an evidence of poor sportsmanship, but there is that underlying principle involved, which is of decidedly greater importance, namely, the matter of having the live stock of the country conform to a general standard; outstanding excellence by the individual to be determined by a display of superiority in those points most important to the maintenance and possible improvement of the standard.

It must be acknowledged that in most lines of live stock the animals that are winners at the principal shows usually command the highest prices whether they be breeding stock or animals prepared for the block, and it is really futile for an exhibitor who is a breeder or feeder himself to contend that animals of the type of those shown by himself and which have failed to win a place in competition, are more desirable from commercial point of view than are the winners. It is possible that the type of the individual stock may be making larger profits in his operations for the time being than is the owner of the winning animal, but if both continue in the business for a considerable length of time, using equal judgment in the matter of feeding and training of their animals and sticking to the type of the originals, the man who had the winning animal in the first place will beat the other man in the long run, because the points on which his show beast won, are points calculated to appeal to the general demand and because an animal of the right type is the most certain to respond satisfactorily to care and feeding equal to that given an inferior animal. Show ring etiquette generally frowns on the making of protest by the loser, but this is often a mistake to some extent, as in case of an award being made on the strength of minor show points, the stock-breeding industry is apt to be the loser, and it is better that the more important points be emphasized even at the expense of contradicting a judge who is biased in favor of a minor detail of style or conformation. It is more than possible that an exhibitor may be a better judge of animals than the man who is officiating, and if a protest against a decision is made on the strength of such a man's honest opinion, it is likely that an investigation would result in a more equitable award to be of distinct benefit to the cause of those whose object is to promote the best interests of the live stock industry of the country.

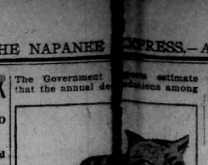
PREDATORY ROGUES.

Warfare on Progress In All Parts of North America.

Skilled hunters in the employ of Jack Canuck are waging persistent warfare against the predatory animals that prey on sheep and cattle. Their efforts are encouraging stockmen to increase live stock production on the federal forest preserves as well as in the range country, and they are protecting the sources of raw supplies of meat, hides and wool now in the western grazing districts.

Hunters of the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture have killed 70,713 predatory animals during the last three years, which has resulted in a direct saving estimated at nearly $5,500,000 a year to the stockmen of the Rocky Mountain section. The total kill since the fall of 1915, when the work was started, includes 60,473 coyotes, 8,094 bobcats, 1,829 wolves, 201 mountain lions and 137 bears.

The Government ... estimate that the annual de... ...ions among



Since 1915 Biological Hunters Have Killed 1,829 Wolves.

cattle and sheep effected by single predatory animals are as follows: Wolf, $1,000; stock-killing grizzly bear, $500; mountain lion, $500; bobcat, $50, and coyote, $50. The figures in Canada are not available, but will bear comparison with this showing.

Stockmen in sections where the predatory animals are obnoxious are urging the Government in ridding the ranges of such rogues. In some localities the stockmen's associates cooperate with the authorities in the extermination campaign, professional hunters being employed to detect and kill the prowling animals that prey on sheep and cattle.

Recently a Government hunter shot two male wolves which had killed 150 sheep and seven colts on two Wyoming ranches, while another trapper bagged a pair of old wolves which had a record of killing $4,000 worth of stock a year. A third trapper destroyed 85 coyotes and two bobcats in one month, using six horses and 200 traps over a trap line varying from 50 to 100 miles in length. A coyote was recently captured which had destroyed $75 worth of sheep in one week. Two wolves, seven mountain lions and a huge grizzly bear, the largest of its species killed in the Yellowstone park section, are the kill of another of Uncle Sam's sharpshooters. These results are typical of the campaign destined to free the Rocky Mountain range country of predatory animals.

Sheep In Northern Ontario.

The keeping of small flocks of sheep is gradually coming into favor among the farmers of the clay belt of Northern Ontario, and in the section of country lying to the north of New Liskeard the number is reported to be steadily increasing. On most of the farms where the experiment has been tried the owners are content to work with about twenty animals as a beginning, their intention being to increase the flocks as circumstances warrant an expansion. Within a few miles of the town mentioned, however, two farmers have flocks of over 100 sheep.

According to Mr. J. M. McIntosh, the representative in Timiskaming of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, many of the farms in the district are splendidly adapted for the raising of a moderate number of sheep. While in certain sections the country is almost level and unsuitable for sheep-raising because the heavy, flat clay lands are too wet in the spring, and become parched in a dry summer, there are many homesteads where the ground is cut into by ravines or where there are ridges. It is on these latter farms that the infant industry is being prosecuted with considerable vigor, and from which, it is declared, good results are being obtained.

Dairying In Western Canada.

Miss Cora Hind places the total output of creamery butter in the three Western Provinces in 1918 at 22,400,000 pounds. This was just about equal to the make of creamery butter in Western Ontario, where most of the creamery of this province is manufactured, in the same year. Since dairying is but a matter of yesterday in the West, the figures given by Miss Hind show remarkable progress in that part of the Dominion lying beyond the Great Lakes.

In dairy products of all kinds, creamery, home dairy butter, milk and cheese, Manitoba last year produced $13,392,534, and Saskatchewan $12,642,213. Production in Alberta, on the same basis, is estimated at $27,500,000. That would make a grand aggregate of nearly $55,000,000 in dairy production for the three Western Provinces in 1918, or over one-fourth Dairy Commissioner Ruddick's estimate of the production for all Canada.

Do not let the hens out in the snow, or allow them to eat snow.

Home-grown Seed Best.

Not the least valuable service performed by the Dominion Experimental Farms has been in the demonstration given proving that certain root seeds can be grown in Canada of a standard equal to the best and in stimulating this line of production in Canada. No only have experiments carried on at their farms proved that it is possible to raise heavy crops of root seed in the Dominion, but they have also shown that seed raised in Canada is at least equal, if not superior, to any seed imported from other countries. For example, four different varieties of sugar beet seed have been tried out at the different Dominion farms, and the beets that, on the average, produced the highest percentage of sugar were from Ontario-grown seed. These showed 18.22 per cent. of sugar, while the next highest average percentage was 17.74.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would appear, by the way, to be peculiarly well adapted to sugar beet production. At the Prince Edward Island Dominion farm beets were produced in 1917 that showed over 19 per cent. sugar, at Kentville, N.S., farm a record of 19.48 per cent. was made, and at Nappan, N.S., 20.20 per cent. At Indian Head beets were grown with 19.42 per cent. of sugar, but aside from this, no other Dominion farm reached the level attained in Prince Edward Island, although at Scott, Sask., at Lethbridge, and at Summerland, B.C., beets showing over 18 per cent. of sugar were grown. At the Ottawa experimental farm the sugar content was only 16.37 per cent.

HATS THAT START SPRING FASHIONS

Headgear Styles Made Up of Fads of Long Ago.

BOBBED HAIR FOR ALL AGES

Florentine Coiffure Is No Longer a Caprice of the Extremists—Milliners Decide They Must Meet the New Demand.

New York.—Yankee Doodle, who stuck a feather in his cap and called it "macaroni," thereby creating a slang word for a gayly dressed man which has gone over two continents and lived in history, could not have felt prouder than the French king who put a piece of straw over his head to keep away the rain, and created hats.

Both the feather and the straw were trivial incidents in the life of each of these characters (for the satire on Yankee Doodle was rhymed around a man), but they were the foundation stones of millinery.

Women have always pilfered from men their tricks of apparel, asserts a fashion writer. They are snug little thieves, women, when it comes to petty pilfering from those who consider themselves superior beings. After all, it is a form of coquetry, and women discovered centuries ago that nothing so pleased a man as to do what he did, say what he said, and hold on to his hand socially, financially, politically and mentally. A woman might hate another woman for stealing her fashions, but a man would only look with more prideful adornation upon a woman who fashioned her clothes after his.

Nothing so delighted the French kings, the great and haughty Bourbons, as the fact that their women adopted, as their own, the fads in clothes. They gave them their magnificent brocaded coats with the full skirts, the knee-length waistcoats, the precious lace ruffles and the silver and gilded buttons as a guide to their apparel. They allowed them to borrow their coiffeurs in order to have their hair perfumed, powdered and curled. They saw themselves reflected, as in mirrors, by the groups of women surrounding them.

The milliners have not permitted themselves to be limited by any one period of history. They have dipped with eager, curious hands into all the ashes and embers of the planet's past and produced for the modern woman a jumble of things that were once worn by her predecessors.

It was taken for granted by a crowd, this bobbing up and down of hats from Babylon to the French trenches.

There is nothing dull in millinery today. If one could get together all the hats worn on the American continent, classify them, and divide them into chapters, one would be presented with a sartorial history of the world.

Novelties in Dyed Suede.

Here and there one sees a new material attached to an old shape. Such is the case when dyed suede is used for an oblong turban, with its surface perforated in an edelweiss design taken from the Swiss Alps and copied from the patterns used in the Madeira islands. Right here you have a jumble of people and nationalities all in one tiny cap tilted over the left eyebrow of a girl. These suede caps are dyed bright pink, horizon blue and pottery red. Their sole ornamentation is the perforation.

Someone has insisted that the revival of perforated designs on all our clothes came through the use of paper napkins in the war. Good thought, but hardly true. Whatever the source, the fashion is here. The milliners may have originated it, but the dressmakers borrowed it over night, for the midseason frocks of white broadcloth and velvet, or beige-colored gabardine and black taffeta, are perforated along their edges in set designs.

It is too late to talk of the Alsatian bow, for it was obvious that the milliners would revive it; but a certain woman of distinction started a fashion for it that the milliners quickly looked upon with envy.

She came to lunch in a restaurant wearing the genuine Alsatian bow, black and immense, placed across the middle of her head, with a mere apology of a little cloth cap in front of it. It stood upward and outward, and her hair was coiled high behind it. This was the real thing, and her daring made her the target of admiration. It may be that the Alsatian bow in this form will be introduced for the evening. Let us hope that it will never appear at the theater. At the present rate of prices and the scarcity of silk the addition of a hundred or so Alsatian bows in the audience would be the straw on the camel's back.

Charlotte Corday Cap.

The Charlotte Corday cap, minus its bow, has been introduced for the South and is taken up by the North. It is made of brilliant, dark tulle, always double, but entirely transparent. The best one is in copper tulle, its high crown ending at the base with a twist of tulle and one of those rococo red roses with gold outer petals and leaves which have been brought into fashion by a well-known designer of individual evening gowns.

The transparent hat is beyond question one of the smart fashions of the hour. It means that the coiffure must come back into orderliness and fashion. The crowns of these hats are often high and gently manipulated by the fingers to give grace, and one of the best French hats takes the crown of the American doughboy hat as its model.

As brown rules in velling, so it seems to rule in these tulle hats. It is often in the color that the French call "marron," that chestnut brown which is soft and becoming. Over there smart women wear stockings of it with black slippers, even in evening dress, and they like it in all the accessories. Over here we are just beginning to grasp its importance. The milliners believe that in copper and chestnut, the brown hat will rule the spring season.

Hats and Bobbed Hair.

The Florentine coiffure is no longer a caprice of the extremists; it is no longer a sensational bit of bravado. Now it has instated it as a strong fashion. Women with gray hair wear it bobbed to the nape of the neck or curled under to appear as though it were cut. Girls with every shade of hair wear it. Matrons with half-grown children adopt it. So the milliners, after a frantic wringing of the hands, have decided that they must meet this new demand. There must be a large and creative impulse for hats that will go with this Florentine coiffure. The broad, flat hat of Naples has been brought out and is adopted by one young matron whose face figures in half the periodicals of the day, and her side creation, who also wears the ancient Italian hair cut, adopts the Florentine velvet hat with its trimming of two rows of coral beads.

It must be admitted that the women themselves have seen to it that they look well in any type of hat with this bobbed hair, whether it be turban or flat brim. They cannot, of course, wear hats of exceeding dignity, but they are in each type of distinguished hat which is considered the leading thing by the milliners; and they carry it off with great skill. This is the immense black-shirred lace hat, transparent, with its broad Alsatian bow wired across the front. This is the hat that will supersede, for the spring, the upturned, many pointed, theatrical hat of silk plush and velvet, with its aigrettes.

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Vain Pursuit.

"So Niblitz is dead?" Vass, "Did he leave any property?" "Nothing to speak of. Niblitz was the kind of man who had an idea that fortune was always just around the corner." "But he never succeeded in overtaking her?" "No. He has either mistaken the location of the corner or he lingered in the middle of the block until fortune moved on to some other corner."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Legal Way.

"What's the matter with that lawyer?" "He's letting his case be kept yawping about the learned judge?" "That's the only way you can take a slam at a judge."

Politeness Pays.

A mathematician has figured out that the telephone company loses 125 hours of work every day through the use of the word "please" by operators, and yet it pays.

Items of Interest.

Ping—"Does the comedian strike you as funny?" Pong—"Nary a bit. He struck me for a ten yesterday and I couldn't see the joke."

Uncle Eben.

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "turns over a new leaf an' den puts de same ol' writin' on it."

Daily Thought.

So far as anyone shuns evil, so far he does good.—Swedenborg.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

CONSUMPTION.

THIS IS A DISEASE of the lungs caused by a germ known as the bacillus tuberculosis. This germ causes, in addition to tuberculosis of the lungs or consumption, many forms of tuberculous disease, such as tuberculous meningitis, hip-joint disease, white swelling of the knee, tuberculous peritonitis, etc. In fact there is no part of the body which may not become subject to this affection. The disease is contracted by inhaling the droplets of infection coughed out by the person ill of tuberculosis of the lungs or from the inhalation of dried sputum, and generally from close contact with careless victims of the disease who spit about any place. Children frequently contract the disease by drinking milk from tuberculous cows, and in children the disease so acquired may not show active symptoms till between 12 and 20 years of age. One of the earliest and most constant symptoms of Consumption is cough. In the growth of tuberculosis of the lungs, as well as elsewhere, little nodules or tubercles are formed. The pressure of these and the irritation caused by the secretion from the bacilli of tuberculosis upon the nerves of the lung is the reason of the cough. One ought to try and get rid of some irritating particle. At first the cough is dry and hacking without any sputum because at first there is none to bring up. So don't make the mistake of disregarding a cough of this kind because no matter is coughed up.

CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION

After a while when the tubercles have caused a little bronchitis a small amount of mucus will be coughed up. At this time a microscopical examination of this may or may not show the bacilli causing the disease. Under the microscope these look like tiny little rods. Later there is a free secretion and the cough seems less annoying because a mouthful of secretion is brought up each time.

As the sputum increases in quantity it is at first white, then yellow, then grayish or greenish in color. As the disease progresses and cavities are formed the amount coughed up in a day may exceed one pint. Generally the patient coughs more when he gets up in the morning, and continues coughing till the lungs are cleared out. Others cough more when they lie down. All consumptive patients, unless they have learned better, cough too much. If one visits the sanitoria at Gravenhurst, London, Ottawa, or elsewhere one hears very little coughing. There are two reasons for this. One is that the patients know it is useless, and the other is that they are taught to avoid coughing. The dry, hacking cough does harm to the sick lung, tires the muscles, and uses up the patient's vitality without doing any good. Where there is free secretion it is useful to cough it out, but this is easily accomplished.

* * *

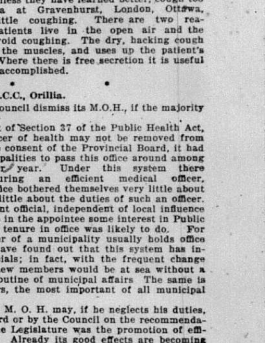
Medical Officer of Health. A.C.C., Orillia.

Q.—Why cannot a municipal council dismiss its M.O.H., if the majority of the Council so decide?

A.—Owing to the enactment of Section 37 of the Public Health Act, which provides that a medical officer of health may not be removed from office except for cause and with the consent of the Provincial Board, it had become the custom in many municipalities to pass this office around among the local physicians year after year. Under this system there was no prospect of ever securing an efficient medical officer, and physicians appointed to this office bothered themselves very little about it, and in fact in most cases knew little about the duties of such an officer. By making the M. O. H. a permanent official, independent of local influence and politics, it was hoped to inspire in the appointee some interest in Public Health matters, which certainly of tenure in office was likely to do. For instance, the clerk or the treasurer of a municipality usually holds office indefinitely. Municipal councils have found out that this system has increased the efficiency of such officials; in fact, with the frequent change in the personnel of councils, the new members would be at sea without a clerk or treasurer who knew the routine of municipal affairs The same is true in respect to sanitary matters, the most important of all municipal questions.

By an amendment (1916) the M. O. H. may, if he neglects his duties, be dismissed by the Provincial Board or by the Council on the recommendation of the Board. The idea of the Legislature was the promotion of efficient service to the municipality. Already its good effects are becoming apparent.

ATTRACTIVE EVENING GOWN



Here is shown a wiseome evening gown in two shades of blue chiffon velvet. An especially attractive feature of this garment is the unique sleeves of jet beads.

Be It Ever So Humble—

The heart goes out on leaden wings in hopeless longing. The penalty heat of unspent love fevers the dispirited soul. The mind's eye narrows its concentrated energy on a single spot. Anguish, sweetly bitter, slows the beat of a drowned heart. Life passes over the world—and again is gone. Such is homesickness.—Milwaukee Journal.

When You Are Chilled.

Chilled hands or feet should not be put near the fire or in hot water, as this causes the blood vessels to dilate too rapidly and chilblains result. The chilled members may be put in tepid water and a little hot water added from time to time, but the best plan is to warm by exercise and by rubbing.

Venetian Gondolas.

It was not until the end of the seventeenth century that the Venetian gondola assumed its present simplicity and somberness of color. A vain attempt has been made to introduce it in other countries, but it has apparently resisted all efforts at acclimatization.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Gray Hair use Hay's Hair Health

A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hairdressing. Is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all dealers, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J.

n-21

This Week

7 lbs. Best Carolina Rice.... $1.00
7 lbs. Best Tapioca $1.00
7 lbs. Prunes $1.00

Fresh Soups.
Canned Peaches in Gallons.
Timothy Seed, home grown, Garden Seeds in bulk and in papers.
Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Grape Fruit

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 190.

FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIER

We have placed in stock the special

Waltham and Elgin Watch

adapted to the returned soldier who goes back to civilian life—these watches we find are most appreciated by the returned men—of course they are fully guaranteed and suitably engraved.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 30 years.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

Reliable Rubber Boots

For Trapping and General Use.

Men's Monarch Brand - **$6.50**
Men's Redman Tuff Foot **$5.00**
Men's Pilgrim Heavy Boot **$5.00**

Men's Hip Rubber Boots and Storm King in Monarch and Redman Tuff Foot.

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE, and TRENTON.

AN EASTER SUGGESTION

Take a tip from the nimble-footed rabbit and refuse to have your feet shod with stiff footlining leather. That which we use is pliable, resilient, but wear-resisting to a high degree. We charge no more for selected material than others do for common grades. Acquire that "Spring step" these spring days.

For Men's Boys' and Little Gents' solid leather boots, the Peterborough boots have all others beat. These boots have have stood the test and are second to none. Call and see them for yourself. The quality and prices will surprise you.

We also stock a few lines of Men's fine boots.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

SPECIAL!
FOR EASTER

Extra Fine
Western Beef and Veal.

Specially Nice
Hams and Bacon

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.
Successors to The Beverly McDonaldCo.

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.
M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

LADIES

Beading done to order on Ladies Dresses, etc. 'Phone 65.

The Farmers' Co-operative Association shipped on Friday last a carload of hogs and a carload of calves.

Remember the I.O.D.E. "At Home," town hall, Friday, April 25th. Orchestra, NOT a programme dance. Dancing at 8.30.

A 25c. package of Red Cedar Flakes will insure your furs against moths. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Daylight saving time will be observed in Napanee commencing Sunday night, April 20th, at midnight.

Mr. Chas. V. F. Meagher, of Belleville, has sold his brick house on the Newburgh road to Mr. T. Scrimshaw, who is moving in this week.

The Daughters of the Empire will give a Progressive Dance on Friday, April 25th, in the Town Hall. The On-We-Glide Orchestra will furnish music. Proceeds for Memorial Fund.

The following form the team to represent the Napanee Collegiate Cadet Corps for the month of March in the Minature Rifle Competition:—J. Metzler 89, W. Judson 87, H. Costigan 85, J. Maybee 85, M. Daly 83, T. Herrington 82, R. Woodcock 82, B. Sine 81, J. Stewart 81.

New Dry Goods Store opened in the Blewitt block, next door to the Dominion Bank, John street. Our stock includes Womens' and Mens Ready-to-wear, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Hats, etc. Our motto is small profits and quick sales. A call solicited.

FORD'S, Blewitt Block,
18 dp. Napanee.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTS

(From the Ottawa Citizen)

Going back six years, to 1913, in order that the figures may not be controverted, on the ground of war time influences, an analysis of the boot and shoe industry and the bearing on this industry of the protective tariff, provides a striking object lesson for the Canadian consumer. The tariff in 1913 was 30 per cent; it has been raised since, but we desire to be fair in the circumstances and prefer to accept the figures as they were at that time.

The American manufacturer sells a pair of shoes to the American retailer at $5; the retailer adds his profit and sells to the consumer. When the American manufacturer sold the shoes at $5 he made his legitimate profit. The Canadian manufacturer makes the same quality and the same priced shoe, but knowing that he is protected by a 30 per cent duty, he adds that duty of $1.50 to the shoes, and sells them to the Canadian retailer at $6.50 instead of five dollars. Yet at $5 he would be making his legitimate profit. Now, who gets this "protection" money? Not the Government. Not the Canadian retailer. Not the consumer. The money goes into the pocket of the Canadian manufacturer, and simply adds that much to his legitimate profit. Let us see how this worked out in 1913.

In 1913 the total sales of boots and shoes manufactured in Canada provided, at the then rate of duty, a "protection" fund of eleven million dollars; that is the manufacturers by adding the duty to their domestic made goods were paid by the consumers of this country eleven million dollars for which the consumer got no value and the manufacturer rendered no value. It was a clear gift to the manufacturers. Now the entire wage roll of the entire boot and shoe industry in Canada that year was under eight million dollars. In other words the people of Canada would have been three million dollars better off if they had given every employee in every boot and shoe industry in Canada his or her entire year's wages for remaining idle. As is was they not only paid the entire wages of the manufacturers but presented them with a bonus of three million dollars on top of that! yet we are told every day that free trade means the destruction of Canadian industries.

What obtains in the boot and shoe industry obtains to a more or less degree in all protected industries. Canadians are rendered thoughtful and serious by statements of the annual cost of the war, but protection has cost Canadians at least $200,000,000 every year for the past forty years in increased prices for Canadian goods, or about two thirds as much as the war is now costing annually. It is costing the country as much if not more today, and must follow it also so in the future unless there is a drastic change in our fiscal system.

Canadian Prisoners' Welfare.

The Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association has just been formed by the amalgamation of the Honor League of Canada and the National Prison Reform Association. The new organization has received a Dominion charter. It will aim to promote the welfare of discharged prisoners and their families and co-operate in the amelioration of the condition of prisoners and of the treatment of criminals by the state, and the reformation of criminal law and procedure in accordance with modern ideas of penology, sociology and humanity. The headquarters of the association will be in Montreal, and the establishment of local and provincial associations is provided for in the charter.

Greetings From the King.

The following cablegram was sent by his Excellency the Governor-General to his Majesty the King:

"I respectfully desire to convey to your Majesty the best wishes of the Government and people of Canada for the New Year."

His Majesty replied as follows:

"I am much gratified at the good wishes which you have conveyed to me on behalf of the Government and people of Canada. In thanking them I welcome this occasion when our hearts are full of hope and expectation to assure them once more of my deep and abiding interest in their great country and of my wish for their ever-increasing happiness and prosperity."

PERSONALS

Mr. Roland Daly has returned home from overseas.

Mrs. M. Parrott spent the past week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parrott, Belleville.

Miss Tena Taylor, Brampton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Taylor.

Messrs Arthur Lloyd and Fred Gilbert, Sillsville, spent last week in Toronto.

Mr. Ralph Scott, Kingston, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Scott.

Mrs. Robert Izzell has returned from spending the winter at Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Trumpour, and Miss G. Trumpour, Adolphustown, are at the Campbell House for a few days.

Mrs. Robert Miller and Miss Frankie Lake, Wilton, are visiting friends at Chatham.

Miss Hattie Frizzell, Niagara Falls, is the guest of her father, Mr. Charles Frizzell.

Mrs. J. S. Ham, who has been spending the past three weeks with her sister, Mrs. Hugh Blain, Toronto, returned home this week.

Mrs. Orlin L. Herring, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. G. C. T. Ward.

Miss Anna Fitzpatrick, Toronto, and Surg. C. P. Fitzpatrick, Brockville, are spending Easter with their mother, Mrs. James Fitzpatrick.

Mrs. W. Marsh and two daughters, Miss Jesse and Miss Cora, of Toronto, are guests of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Kimmerly, for the Easter holidays.

Mr. Chas. V. F. Meagher and two children, of Belleville, spent Sunday and Monday in town.

Mr. Geo. H. Meagher, of Belleville, will spend Easter Sunday in town with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meagher.

Miss Francis Leonard has returned from spending a week in Toronto with her sister, Mrs. A. F. D. Lace.

Mrs. Andrew Ford is spending a few days with her parents at Cordyville.

Mr. Geo. Tustin is spending a few days in Toronto.

Miss Helen Daly spent last week in Toronto with her aunt, Mrs. Campbell.

Mrs. Cooper and little daughter, Toronto, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Scott.

Mr. Ronald VanLuven, and Miss Gibson, Kingston, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton VanLuven.

BIRTHS

Switzer—At Napanee, on Monday, April 14th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Switzer, a daughter.

Unger—At North Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, April 5th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Unger, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

Ricard—Milligan—On Thursday, April 10th, 1919, at Trinity parsonage, by Rev. C. W. DeMille, Pearl Milligan, of Newburgh, to Frank Arthur Ricard, of Peterborough.

DEATHS

Sedore.—At Napanee, on Tuesday, April 8th, 1919, Doris Sedore infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sedore, aged 1 month.

McCormick.—At Adolphustown on Friday, April 11th, 1919, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McCormic.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SERVICE AND RED CROSS WORK

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.

U. E. Loyalist Chapter I. O. D. E.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to Mrs. Geo. Shorey of the Palace road, Napanee, for her kindness in knitting two fine sweaters for the Navy League.

We would also call the attention of members to the fact that there is wool at the work-room to be knitted, and hospital materials to be made up. We should like to see the ladies making an earnest effort to be present on Thursday afternoons. The tea hostesses also desire encouragement for the effort they are making each week. There is still much work to which our attention should be given. Do not forget our dance on Friday, 25th April, at town hall, to which all members are very cordially invited; formal invitations only being sent to members having young people in their families.

Parents Take Notice

New classes will be formed in the Napanee public schools immediately after the Easter vacation. All parents who have children of school age should have them at school the first day it opens after Easter.

W. J. TRENOUTH, Principal.

Hogs $21.00 Cwt.

Will ship Hogs on Tuesday, April 22nd, and pay $21.00 cwt. for Hogs. Sows $18.00. Calves 8c. to 10c., to 12c., to 16c. lb. Hold your Hogs and Calves and get the highest price.

FRED WILSON,
Telephone 226.

Patriotic Calenders For 1919.

Handsome designs, all prices, sheet music all the latest Vocal an Instrumental.

M. PIZZARIELLO.

EASTER WEEK MILLINERY

Specially Prepared and Ready for Women who have Tarried in their choosing of a New Spring Hat

Graceful lines and alluring Trimmings spell Easter Millinery that will surely please women of every taste.

In our showing smart Dressers will find smart Hats tastefully trimmed with flowers, fruit and ribbon which are wonderfully combined so as to produce pleasing results. You will find correct styles for promenade, sports and afternoon wear.

The school girl in quest of a new Easter Hat will find simple, serviceable styles for every day wear and more "dress-up" Hats for party and Sunday wearing.

In fact we have anticipated your every requirement in Spring Millinery both from a style and price view-point.

We solicit your patronage with worthy merchandise which will mean much to you.

—ROBINSON'S MILLINERY PARLOR.—

NEW—
EASTER GLOVES
In KID, SILK, and CHAMOISETTE

If you are wanting a glove to complete your new Easter costume, to be worn for dress or for service, you may select the proper type from our well assorted stock.

Fashion calls for a white glove this season, while Sand, Pongee, Grey, Taupe, are among the other colors shown.

A good quality of French Kid Glove comes in all White or with Black points at **$2.00** and **$2.50** a pair. Black with White points, all Black or Tan at **$2.00, $2.25, $2.50 a pair**

Washable Cape Gloves in White with Black points, Champagne with Tan points, Grey with Black, at **$3.00 a pair.**

Silk Gloves, with guaranteed double finger tips, may be had in White and Black, at **75 cents, $1.00 $1.25 a pair.** Grey and Sand with black embroidered backs, at **$1.25 a pair.**

Chamoisette Gloves in White, Grey, Mastic Sand, Black, at **$1.00 a pair.** White with Black points at **$1.25 a pair.**

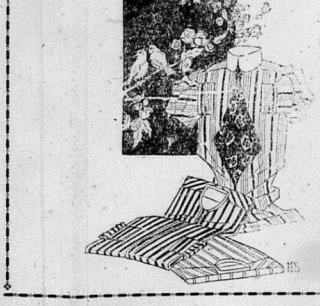
PLEATINGS IN MANY FORMS. That pleating will be an important style consideration for spring is the firm conviction of a group of fashion authorities. Frills and pleatings are shown in all the different forms. Knife Pleatings to finish Collar and Cuffs are especially featured in Georgette Crepe, Satin and Net. Colors White, Sand, Grey, Cream, at **75 cents, $1.25, to $2.25 a yard.** Some are finished with a narrow folder extension of color at **$1.50 a yard.**

EASTER NECKWEAR FOR MEN

Every man wants to look his best on Easter Sunday, and his neckwear is a very important part of his wardrobe. We have placed in stock for your choosing Ties that are full of Pep and which we are sure will appeal to every man. Good quality Silks, beautiful colorings, popular shapes, moderate prices. Select yours for Easter now. **Prices 50, 75 cents, $1.00 each.**

MEN'S FELT HATS

Mr Man, what about that new hat? Easter is almost here and we strongly advise you to take a peep at the magnificent assortment which we are showing. The shapes are particularly good, in fact we have a hat for every face. Colors, Browns, Greens, Light and Dark Greys, Fawns, Blacks. Sole agents for **Borsalino Hats.**



MEN'S FINE SHIRTS

CRESCENT—LANG—THE GUARANTEED SHIRTS

One week our shelves are laden full of Shirts, the next week you can see they are beginning to get depleted. What is the reason? Why do we sell so many shirts? The answer is easy. We have one of the most selected stocks that one could wish to see, the cloths are good, shirts well made, and patterns that appeal to everyone. We handle only the **GUARANTEED SHIRTS.**

Shirts with attached stiff cuffs, Shirts with soft double cuffs, Shirts with collars attached, Shirts with reversible collars. **Prices from $1.25 o $3.00.**

Make your selections for Easter NOW.

Silk holds a Place of Honor in the Court of Fashion this season

Therefore commencing Saturday, April 19th and continuing for one week, ROBINSON'S Silk Department will feature

A SPECIAL DISPLAY AND SALE

Which will acquaint you with the **Latest Fashion Ideas in Silks** reflecting the **newest colorings** and **THE SMARTEST WEAVES**

As to Silks—which form a vitally important item in the spring wardrobe—dame fashion has been lavish in the selection. As usual **Variety** and **Charm** are the chief characteristics of the new Silks now being shown here. Anticipating the immense demand for these delightful materials, the silk department is showing a comprehensive and extremely beautiful range. In the display of the **newest** and most **fashionable** weaves, and colorings destined to become popular, your special attention is directed to the following—**Taffeta, Satin Duchess, Serge, Pussy Willow, Foulard, Faille, Poplin, Satin de Chene, Messaline, Wash Satin, Habutai, Hiraishke.**

Exclusive skirt and dress lengths in Foulard and Satin Duchesse in two tone floral designs.

PLAIDS AND STRIPES—Black and colors, including the new **Henna shade,** have a prominent place in the spring selection. The prices asked are most moderate.

The display will be a most notable one and worth while seeing. The showing will give you some idea how well we are prepared to supply your spring and summer needs in the fashionable fabric of the hour. **Come and see the new things.**

Calling your attention to our leading values in **SILKS** on sale Saturday and **continuing until sold**

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—36 inches wide, special per yard **$1.89,** present day value $2.50 per yard. 100 yards only Black Chiffon Taffeta, 36 inches wide, splendid color, firm weight, and soft quality, very correct for Suits, Dresses and separate Skirts.

Black Messaline Silk—36 inches wide, special value **$1.89 per yard,** present day value $2.50 per yard. This is a splendid value, is firm in weight, and has a brilliant finish. It is a silk that meets the popular fancy in the making of dresses and skirts.

HABUTAI SILK—36 inches wide, special **79 cents a yard,** regular value, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard. Assortment consists of Habutai Silk with white ground with colored spots in colors of Navy, Green, Red and Black, also White with colored stripes and plaid effects.

SILK POFLIN in Ivory and Mauve only, special per yard, **$1.39,** regular value, $1.75. A limited quantity only of silk Poplin in White and Mauve. This cloth has a bright finish and will give satisfactory wear.

Duro Dye Fadeless Fabrics are Quality Fabrics

"To be absolutely sure of the colors for that Summer Suit or Dress it will repay you to invest in Duro Dye Fabrics which we guarantee to please and give you every satisfaction.

For Suits, Separate Skirts and Waists, **Duro Dye Pique** is most desireable and serviceable from every viewpoint. It comes in plain White with fancy stripes, also in colors of Black, Sky, Navy, and Tan, 40 inches wide, Priced **$1.50 per yard.**

Duro Dye Cambric comes 31 inches wide, and is seen best in shades of Sky and Pink. Also procurable in ¼ inch stripes in colors of Blue, Sky and Mauve on white ground, ½ inch hair line check designs in Blue and Grey and Blue on White. This weave is silky in appearance and all together an ideal fabric for street or house dresses, sun and tub fast colors, Priced per yard **90 cents.**

Duro Dye Oxford is woven 28 inches wide and is a material especially desirable for Ladies' Waists, Men's and Boys' Pyjamas and Shirts. The patterns come in colors of Blue, Tan, Mauve. Priced **75 cents per yard.**

Duro Dye Zepher is procurable in striped patterns, in colors of Sky, Grey, Green, Mauve and Black. This is a most desirable material for shirts and waists. A worthy white material far superior to other fabrics at very little difference in price. The qualities remains long after the price is forgotten. Priced **per yard, 65 cents.**

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES

SUITS AND SPRING TOP-COATS FOR DAD AND HIS LAD ARE HERE IN ALL THEIR EASTER TIME SMARTNESS

There are Styles for **"The Boy"** just back from the front—his younger **"School Kid"** brother and for **"Dad"** the greatest man in the world. Canada's fore most Master Tailors have contributed their best talents in producing the styles for this season's wearing. They will delight you in every detail from the snug fitting collar to the neat turn-up cuff on the trousers. For the young manthe **"Seam Line"** suits and top coats predominate. Robinson's prices have been **Hammered to the Bone,** thus every garment is a money saving investment

If you are hard to fit—Try Us.

QUALITY SERVICE VALUE

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close 5.30 except Saturday.